THE "GIRL FROM FRISCO" AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END CINEMA
THE COOLEST AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

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VOL. V NO. 253 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1917. TWO ANNAS

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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

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HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

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Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

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Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAMES'

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
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Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandlay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

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Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe India, Africa, America and Australia are purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

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Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,160,000

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Branches and Agencies at.

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
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Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBR, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.

Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about .. .. .. „ 1,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives nsured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India.

Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. C. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.

LALA MORARI LAL,
Representative Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.,
301, Hornby Road,
Opposite to Whiteaway & Laidlaw,
Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs 4,20,00,0000
Claims paid exceeds ..... Rs. 36 00,000
Annual Income exceeds .. Rs. 25 00 000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company,

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,50,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTIAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

ALL INDIA United Insurance Co., Ltd.

Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of

SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

The Only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.

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MESSRS. DALVIE & SONS,
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AGENTS WANTED

IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Apply to

M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS,
Secretaries,

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD,

DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES.

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE VACANT LANDS WITH CHAWLS HOUSES ETC., AT BORIVLI POISUR, SIMPOLI AND KANDOWLEE ETC.,

HIGH COURT.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 49 of 1915.

CHATURBHUJ GORDHANDAS ... Plaintiff.
versus.
VITHALDAS MOHANJI & Another...Defts.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanjee Kola & Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the plaintiff under the consent decree in the above suit dated the 29th day of February, 1916, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public Auction at the premises at Magathana (Borivli) the undermentioned immovable properties in one lot or more lots than one if necessary on SUNDAY the 18th day of November, 1917, at 4 p.m., viz.:

FIRSTLY:—Land with Chawl, measuring 59ft., by 38½ft., or thereabouts together with trees etc., situate at Poisur, in Salsette and bounded on the east by the property of Antone Rodrigues on the west by the public lane, on the south by a gully and the house of Sherif Soya and on the north by the house of Jeewa Munji Thacker

SECONDLY:—Land with Chawl, measuring 66ft., by 43ft., situate at Poisur in Salsette and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by a rivulet, on the south by Byramji Jijibhoy's Dharamsala and on the north by the property of Sherif Soya.

THIRDLY:—Land with a house and chawl situate at Poisur in Salsette, viz:—(1) One tiled house 45ft., by 23ft., and bounded on the east by the house of John, on the west by the public road, on the south by the house of Jeewa Munji Thacker and on the north by the mango art: (2) one range or tiled chawl, measuring 43½ by 19½ft., and bounded on the east by the vacant ground on the west by the public road, on the south by the house mentioned in the preceding paragraph and on the north by a passage and the house of Tejbai.

FOURTHLY:—Land or Batty fields situate at Poisur in Salsette: which Paddy khariff admeasure 23 acres and 34½ goonthus of thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 75-6 and Grass Varkas land admeasure 33 acres and 19 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 16-4-0.

FIFTHLY:—Land or Batty fields situate at Kandivli in Salsette: which Paddy Khariff land admeasure 5 acres and 55½ goonthus or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 23-1-0, and Grass Varkas land admeasure 4 acres and 20 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 4-8-0.

SIXTHLY:—Land or Batty fields situate at Simpoli in Salsette: which Paddy Kharif land admeasure 3 acres and 15½ goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 9-2-0 and Grass Workas land admeasure 12 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 0-5-0.

SEVENTHLY:—Land or Batty fields, situate at Magathana Borivli on Salsette: which Paddy Khariff land admeasure 66 acres and 6½ goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 375-1-0, and Grass Workas land admeasure 16 acres and 23 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 30-10-0.

EIGHTHLY: Land or Batty fields situate at Magathana Borivli in Salsette: which Paddy Khariff land admeasure 4 acres and 21½ goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 24-9-0: and Grass Workas land admeasure 1 acre and 30 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 3-8-0.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co. Attornevs for the Plaintiff at their office in Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneer's

Bombay, 23rd October, 1917.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The Auction Sale of landed property at First Bhoiwada Street, Bhuleshwar, advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further intimation.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auct'oneer's.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P Railway.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The undersigned will REMOVE their Rooms to the GROUND FLOOR No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, (just opposite the Military Square Lane) on and from MONDAY, the 12th November, 1917. The other entrance to the above premises is next to the "Advocate of India" Offices, at Dalal Street, Fort.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application—

229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

FOR

ANY THING FASHIONABLE

in Chinese Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.

A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS

will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.

AHMED E. ESAALI.

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

DON'T FORGET

to make a note in your diary to visit

JAPANESE FINE ARTS

of Lahore, Simla, Murree and Rawalpindi which is to be opened shortly next to National Bank of India, where you can find really Fine Arts of Japan. Wholesale Department at Zakeria Musjid. Specialist in Silk Hosiery of Japan.

CONSUMPTION

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.

DR. C. MUTHU, the world-famous specialist, who recently toured India has consented to try my remedy in his sanatorium.

Consumption can now be cured even in 2nd and 3rd stages and in "Hopeless" cases by this remedy made of Indian Herbs.

Government Official's remarkable testimony:—

"I have noticed one peculiar improvement in particular since I started your cure. My sputum is undoubtedly a better colour. Before it used to be pure yellow, now the yellow even in the morning is considerably mixed with white and very little of the sputum sinks in water. . . . I have lost the constant nervous feeling and have done a lot of work without noticing the extra exertion at all. Just before taking your cure I was running a temperature of over 100 deg. was quite unable to cycle to office or my construction works. Almost from the very day I started this medicine I have felt so extraordinarily well. . my appetite has improved and I have not had any pleuritic pains at all. I particularly notice the absence of pain, I used to have before in the legs and back."

NOTE.—This patient is in the 3rd stage and has been treated by famous specialists and got rapidly worse.

I get similar letters from nearly all parts of the world.

I have the largest Phthisis practice in the world.

Owing to rapid increase in the number of patients in Poona District I am spending a few weeks at Lonavla to keep a closer touch with them.

Address:—

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
B.A.T.C.D., M.L., L.L.D.,
Alliance House.
LONAVLA.

JATAKAVIDYANILAYAM.

Send a copy of your horoscope or your age with any twenty numerical figures. You will be given a true and accurate general Life Reading for Five rupees and for one year to come Rupees Three only.

One rupee for one month.

A trial assures you of the well appreciated Astrological Truths.

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Proprietor.

Modekurru,
Kothapeta Post,
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TURKO-ROMAN BATH.

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE
by a qualified Lady.
Separate Chambers for Ladies only.
Insure your Health and Beauty.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Sundays not excepted.

THE POPULAR BATH CHAMBERS.
303, Hornby Road, Fort, opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw's.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

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AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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NADIAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dolsukhram K. Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
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RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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SECUNDERABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
SHOLAPUR.—Pandurang Sitaram.
WADIYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

Messrs. P. HORMUSJI & COMPANY.

No. 123, Crawford Market,

Central Compound.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST.

Daily bazar suppliers of dry and fresh fruits, vegetables, ice, fish and oilmen-stores to Navies, Clubs, Hotels and private Families Commission Agents, Purveyors and General Merchants.

All orders local or up-country carefully executed and promptly despatched under the special supervision of the proprietors.

Prices exceptionally cheap, genuineness of every article guaranteed.

A TRIAL ORDER EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

CASH ONLY WITH ORDER OF V. P.

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"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle," Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum
Up-country	35	6 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dentist to His Majesty's Forces, Largest Dental Practice, East of Suez. Dr. Carr, D.D.S., DENTAL SURGEON, 107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY (OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, OVER FRENCH BANK.)

Dr. Carr desires to intimate to the Residents in Bombay that he is still able to maintain the lowest fees in India for the highest grade English and American Painless Dentistry. Large contracts for dental materials having been entered into before the war, make it possible to maintain the present prices. (Other Dentists and small buyers have now to pay 50 and 60 per cent. more for their materials and their charges have gone up accordingly.

Latest methods in fitting perfect artificial teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, etc.

FULL SETS UPPER OR LOWER FROM Rs. 50. Teeth without plates, Gold Crown, Bar and Bridge work. Teeth permanently filled with Gold, Porcelain and Amalgam (Painless.)

Absolutely painless extractions. By his celebrated anaesthetic from one to 20 teeth may be extracted at a single sitting without the slightest pain also by Gas, Ether and Chloroform.

PYORRHOEA and other diseases of the mouth treated by the latest successful methods.

Dr. Carr is personally in attendance and guarantees all work.

Twenty years' experience in Europe, Asia and America.

Hours: Work days, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., Sundays: 10 to 12 noon.

DR. CARR, D.D.S.
107, ESPLANADE ROAD.

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SELECTED FRESH FRUITS AND JAMS.—Supplying Kandhar Pears, No. 18, Apples, No. 24, Pomegranates 16 lbs, Grapes 8 lbs., each kind Rs. 9, also assorted kinds of Jams hermetically sealed in 2 lbs. Tins 8; 16 and 24 for Rs. 13, Rs. 24 and Rs. 33 respectively, all charges paid. S. D. HAKIM & Co., QUETTA. Tele. "Hakim." 380

MISCELLANEOUS

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dental Surgeon, 107, Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower, over French Bank), Fort, Bombay, personally in attendance and guarantees all work.

Hours 9 to 7.

Sunday 10 to 12 noon.

Moderate fees 8292.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—At once fast SHORTHAND REPORTERS for the "Bombay Chronicle" press. None but qualified hands should apply immediately to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

WANTED—SALESMAN expert in all lines; preference will be given to those only who have worked in Coal Firms and with Coal Dealers. Write to Box No. 310 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 376

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A smart TYPIST for service in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay. Salary Rs. 45 p.m. Apply in person to the SUPERINTENDENT. 390

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—a SHORTHAND TYPIST, for a local Bank. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 314, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 386

WANTED—Experienced LINO OPERATORS, those who worked on the latest model No. 4 machines preferred. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 50, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—CLERKS for the Bills and Clearing departments of the local Branch of an Exchange Bank. Bank experience indispensable. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 313, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 385

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent SHARE TRANSFER CLERK acquainted with a Joint Stock Companies' office work under the Companies' Act. Apply Box No. 20, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

REQUIRED—An expert GEOLOGIST to explore the whole State and to report on future possibilities. Apply with terms and photographs before the 1st of December to THE SENIOR MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar." 134

WANTED—A smart SHORTHAND TYPIST for a Solicitor's Office. Good prospects for persons well up in English. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 315 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 391

WANTED for a first class daily newspaper a thoroughly experienced man as MANAGER. Must be fully acquainted with and experienced in all the duties pertaining to the Managership of a first class newspaper office and press. Apply stating salary, etc., to the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LTD., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—For the Shire Highlands Rly., Nyasaland, Ltd., Limbe in British Central Africa, ONE BOILER MAKER, Salary Rs. 150 per mensem, three years' agreement, free return passage, free quarters and medical attendance. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 312, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 383

WANTED.—As early as possible for the Bikaneer State an ELECTRICAL and MECHANICAL ENGINEER with special experience in Electricity, telephones, pumping plant, motor engines, sanitary fittings and water supply. Training in technicalities and workshop essential. Applicant must have previous practical experience. Apply giving references which are essential and full particulars and stating clearly terms and pay required (without which no application will be considered) and with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to: PUBLIC WORKS MEMBER of COUNCIL, Bikaneer. 331.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle. Sealing Wax, Black Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9559

WANTED—(1) One Screw cutting lathe 5 or 6' gap bed 6" centres. (2) One Pillar Drill Power driven, required for drilling tyres of A. T. Wheels. (3) Smiths Bellows. (4) Taps and dies, 1 set 1/4" to 3/4". (5) One wood lathe for turning the ends of the spokes of A. T. Wheels. Please apply giving full particulars to The DEPUTY CONTROLLER of MUNITIONS, Punjab Circle, c/o Signal Engr.: N.-W. Ry. Lahore. 387

FOR SALE

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE—MERCEDES CAR, 4 cylinders, 35 h.-p., Bosch H. T. Magneto, Landowlette Body, eight seater in perfect order. Apply to Box No. 307, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 344

PREMIER CYCLE by Appointment to H. M. The King; a small shipment just received. Roadster cycles complete at Rs. 200. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—Gents Stout Tan or Black Calf Oxford Walking Shoe; Handsewn Stout Soles, Medium round toes, leather lines, ditto in Gibson Derby Style, sizes 6 to 10. Price Rs. 6-8, from the SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Gantz Road, Vyasarpady, Madras. 235

FOR SALE—ENGLISH FIRE BRICKS, Boiler Accessories, Wrought Iron, Tank, 45½'x13'x4', Wrought Iron Staircases with Platform Railing, etc., 16'x4' Steps 12"x7"; Cast Iron, Pillars with Chairs, Tops and Brackets; Wrought and Steel Iron Girders, 18"x77" and upwards, slightly used. Apply MEGHJI VALABHDASS, 222, Musjid Bunder Road. 381

FOR SALE.

A respectable MANAGING AGENT of a first class colliery, wishes to sell the entire output of their BEGUINA STEAM COAL for 1918. Offer and terms invited. Apply Box No. 311, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 382

FOR SALE—Ladies and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

DEVLALI.—Mr. Cama's Bungalow "CAMP VIEW," Nasik Road. For particulars apply to the MALI, or at the "CHRONICLE" OFFICE, Medows Street.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125 Rooms can be furnished and arrangemen for Board made on shortest notice. Appl to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

TANNING FACTORIES TO NOTE.

A lot of valuable BABUL WOOD with bark, suitable for firewood, cart-wheel and the bark for tanning. Inspection invited. Auction on the 20th November, 1917, by the CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE, Ahmedabad. 384

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY will be RE-OPENED for all description of traffic on and from Wednesday, the 24th instant.

2. Two trains only will run for the present as under:—

DOWN TRAIN.
471 Mixed.

		H.	M.
Neral	dep.	10	0
Matheran	arr.	12	0

UP TRAIN.
472 Mixed.

		H.	M.
Matheran	dep.	15	45
Neral	arr.	17	18

W. LAIDLAW,
for General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1917. 262

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "YETOROFU MARU" having arrived from Japan via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo, and the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards, of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1917.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HURJIVAN VIRJI, MANIBHAI DHARAMSI, PRAGJI CULLANJI and GOCULDAS DAMODAR, Special Commissioners and Receivers appointed by orders of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay dated respectively the 25th day of September 1906, the 3rd day of September 1908, the 1st day of November 1909, the 14th day of April 1915, and the 18th day of August, 1917, and made in suit No. 579 of 1903, have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon the said property either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance bequest, lease, lien, partnership or otherwise, whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuages, buildings and premises standing thereon, situate at Kalbadevi Road and a portion of which fronts the Kolbhat Lane which said buildings and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under C Ward Nos. 1810, 1811, 3073, 3077-79 and Street Nos. 102, 104, 3A, 7-9 and which said piece of land or ground contains by admeasurement 1297.81 square yards or thereabouts and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue together with other land under Collector's Old No. 461, Collector's New No. 2431, Old Survey No. 23 and New Survey No. 123 and which said premises are situate in the Registration Sub-District formerly of Bhooleshwar but now of Bombay and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Mowji Premji and now of Vallubhdas Jamnadas, on or towards the South partly by the property formerly of Narranji Purmanand and now of Damodar Madhowji and partly by Kolbhat Lane, on or towards the East by the Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the West by the property of Morarji Velji and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors and Mr. R. D. Sethna the Receiver of the moiety of the rent in suit No. 218 of 1915.

Dated this 22nd day of October 1917.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 389.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. PALLONJEE PESTANJEE SIDHWA has contracted to purchase from LADY AIMAI, widow of the late Sir PHEROZESHAH MERWANJI MEHTA, the below mentioned property.

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, lien, inheritance, trust, gift, sale, easement or otherwise howsoever, are required to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims if any, will be deemed to be waived and the persons setting up such claims will be precluded therefrom and the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims or claim.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Bhagoor in the Taluka of Nasik, District Nasik in the Registration Sub-district of Nasik, which with the passage on its Southern boundary comprises of the three pieces of land purchased by Rattanji Jamshedji Dubash from Trimbuck Krishna Kassar, Dagroo Kondaji, Vithoo Kondaji and Bhagoo Kondaji and which piece of land consists of portion of Survey Nos. 360, 384, 385 and contains by admeasurement six aeres and twenty-seven gunthas or thereabouts and is bounded as follows:—Viz. on or towards the East by a Government nalla or water-passage and beyond that by the Public Road leading to Bhagoor, on or towards the West by the vacant piece of land belonging to Vishnu Apaji Dhobaokar, on or towards the North by the property belonging to Sorabji Dossabhoy Bhagoorwalla and on or towards the South partly by property of Rattanji Jamshedji Dubash and partly by a private passage belonging to the said Rattanji Jamshedji Dubash agreed to be left open and unbuilt for the common use of the purchaser and the said Rattanji Jamshedji Dubash their agents and servants together with the messuages, tenements, bungalows, outhouses, etc., standing thereon and the furniture etc. now lying and being on the said premises.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1917.

JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
388 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS:

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

HOWITT-PHILLIPS SEASON.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

"THE THIEF"

A woman loves her husband dearly but is oppressed with the fear that he may one day cease to care for her. So she steels from her friends so that she may buy pretty frocks and retain his esteem.

NO MATINEE ON WEDNESDAY.

TO-MORROW AND THURSDAY AT 9-30 p.m.

At the request of a large number of patrons. The great Spy Ploy:

"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"

The biggest draw Bombay has ever had. Already played to nine packed houses, and hundreds of requests for still more performances.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY AT 9-30 P.M.
"BREED OF THE TRESHAMS"

The exciting romantic play made, world-famous by Martin Harvey.

SATURDAY, MATINEE AT 5 P.M.
"EAST LYNNE"

Night prices:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, and Ans. 8.
Matinee prices: Rs. 3, 1-8, 1, and Ans. 8.
BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.
Week days:—from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m.
Saturdays:—till 1 p.m.

POPULAR PICTURES

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 P.M. ONLY.

"THE KIDNAPPED BRIDE"
"MR. VAMPIRE"
"TOTO OF THE BYE-WAYS"
PATHE GAZETTE.

AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices:—Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to lose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hair and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.

KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)

A delightful dressing for the hair, thorough antiseptic, germ-killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.

V. P. Annas 7 extra.

Sole Agents:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.
No. 155, (Dept. C. 1.) Jooma Musjid,
Mandvi, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Syndicate Attractions
EXCELSIOR THEATRE AT 9-30. EXCELSIOR CINEMA AT 6-30.
EMPIRE FROM 6-30 to 11 P.M.

THE
EXCELSIOR
To-night at 9-30.
Maurice E. Bandman & Wolseley Charles present the
BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
in a season of Popular Musical Plays.

Last Few Nights: To-night Tuesday 23rd
A CHINESE HONEYMOON

Wednesday 24th
The B. M. C. Hit.
"SHELL OUT"

Thursday 25th
The Ever Popular
"SCAMPS"

Friday 26th, Saturday 27th, Sunday 28th
Revival of the Famous Musical Farce
"THE GAY PARISIENNE"
Sunday 28th.
HALF PRICE MATINEE.
Prices as usual. Plan at Rose & Co

Every Evening at 6-30 p.m.
Pathe's Great Sensational Serial
THE IRON CLAW
2 Episodes Weekly.

THE
EMPIRE
Offers
A "CROOK" PLAY
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"THE HUNTING OF THE HAWK"
Starring
WILLIAM COURTNEY
The "KICK IN" Hero
Produced by the famous
GOLD ROOSTER STUDIOS
IN 5 GREAT ACTS.
"THE HUNTING OF THE HAWK"
is a story
WITH A "PUNCH"
PATHE'S GAZETTE
"TINY TIM" and his sister.
A refreshing little comedy.
MUTT AND JEFF
MUTT AND JEFF
The Great Cartoon Comics in
"DOMESTIC DIFFICULTIES"

BRITISH OFFICIAL WAR FILMS COMING.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents
THE SONS OF THE EMPIRE
Issued under the authority of the British War Office
REMARKABLE PICTURES TAKEN BY INTREPID OPERATORS DURING THE BATTLE.

THE BATTLE OF ARRAS	THE FALL OF BAPAUME	CAPTURE OF PERONNE	AND TANKS IN ACTION.

NOTE.—Mr. Bandman has remitted to the London Cinema Committee over Rs. 1,10,000 (One Lakh and Ten Thousand) for War Office Charities as a result of the Exhibition of War Films in India and the East.

PICTURES SHOWING THE HUNS, GREATEST DEFEAT.

I AM HERE AGAIN IN BOMBAY TO AMUSE YOU!

I am the most mysterious person extant. I am the sensation of the age:

I have travelled Far and Wide. I have received a chorus of praise from the Press and the Public alike. I have astounded them, thrilled them and entertained them supremely where'er I went.

Why, when I last came to Bombay, I was on very lip? All Bombay could not see me at once of course and I have therefore come again.

My last stay was of weeks but my present stay will be much shorter. You will enjoy my adventures much better now.

Remember that when you all are God's Creation, I am Pathe's mightiest creation.

My name is something else but they all prefer to call me

"THE SHIELDING SHADOW"

Come and see me to-day, you will pay me a few more visits before I go for good.
REMEMBER MY HOME THIS TIME IS

OLYMPIA
SANDHURST ROAD. (West.)
TIME AS USUAL.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee every Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m.

TO-NIGHT
"THE ISLAND GOD FORGOT"
"ALIAS NEMESIS"
Being the 5th and 6th episodes of the tremendously successful serial.
"PATRIA"
"PATRIA"
Featuring
MRS. VERNON CASTLE,
The best known and best dressed woman in America.
A Great Preparedness serial which everyone should see.
"THE COPPER INDUSTRY IN ARIZONA"
Instructive Subject.
"PATHE GAZETTE"
Latest.
"NATIONAL GUARDS"
Mutt and Jeff Cartoon.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 8th Shuddh of Ashwin, 1973.
Mahomedan: 6th of Moharrum, 1336.
Parsi: 13th of Ardibest, 1287.
Jewish: 7th of Heshvan, 5678.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Bombay Improvement Trust Board meeting 4 p.m.

The Homeward English Mail closes at the General Post Office at 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, October 24.

L. M. and S. and Intermediate M.B., B.S. examinations' results declared. 12-30.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, October 25.

Dussera (Hindu Holiday), Banks closed.

Public Lecture on "Einsiedlen," by Revd. A. Hegglin, S.J., Catholic Library, Cavel Street, at 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 27.

Moharrum (Mahomedan Holiday). Banks closed.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Comedy Co., at 9-30 in "A Chinese Honeymoon" Iron Claw at 9-45 p.m.

Royal Opera House, Cinema 6-45 p.m.

The Howwitt-Phillips Company in "The Chief"

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m., every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m., at Edwards.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-15 p.m.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

New Alexandra Cinema near Crawford Market, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

PERRETT.—On 22nd October 1917, Mrs. Maria Felecidade Perrett, mother of Mr. Charles Perrett. Funeral will leave No. 5, Sankli Terrace, Sankli Street, Byculla, today at 4-30 p.m. for St. Peter's Cemetery, Haines Road. Friends will please accept this as the only intimation.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore). ...	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 25	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class).	8 30	7 0
Poona Express	19 40	7 50
	Dep.	

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure times from Colaba:—

	BOMBAY. Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mails	8 15	21 0
Kathiawar rd Class Express ...	7 45	21 21

BOMBAY ARTILLERY, I. D. F.

AMENDED ORDERS.

Friday 26th.—Headquarters 7-15 a.m. All Companies Route March.

Saturday 27th.—No Musketry Parade.

Captain,
H. RETALLICK, CAPTAIN,
Adjutant, Bombay Artillery, I.D.F.

BAND AT THE P.V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers; the Band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt., will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt., will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Rifles will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, at Chowpatty Bandstand to-day from 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.).

REPORTED THEFT.

A cloth merchant, named Khimji Morarji, who has a shop in Mulji Jetha Market, has reported to the police the loss of Rs. 5,610 from a wooden box on the night of October 20th.

DEATH FROM BURNS.

Chimanlal Hargovandas, who was residing at Mambadevi, was opening a kerosine-oil tin near a lighted stove when it caught fire. To prevent the building being gutted, Chimanlal caught hold of the tin and threw it into the gulley out of the window, in doing which he burnt himself considerably on his arms and hands. He died subsequently on Sunday.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION,

The written examination of the students of the Elementary Sanitary Class organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association will be held on Saturday, the 3rd November at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) and the Oral examination on Tuesday the 6th November at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bombay Sanitary Institute, Princess Street. Candidates are requested to be punctual at the Examination.

DROWNING TRAGEDY AT WALKESHWAR.

Four Hindus, including Lilaram Karamchand, went to Walkeshwar to worship in the temple there and before doing so wanted to bathe in the Banganga Tank. Some of them, who could swim, went ahead and reached the pole in the centre of the tank, while the deceased, who had an air cushion, and could not swim, went some distance in the water, when the cushion slipped from his hands and he sank before his friends could render him any assistance. The body was recovered from the tank some time after.

A HINDU WIDOW'S SUICIDE.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest on the body of Saloobai, a twenty-two year old Hindu widow, living at Dadar, with her brother. The deceased was a widow for the last four years; on Sunday at about 2 p.m. her brother, Govind Atmaram, heard a sound as if some one had fallen into the well near his house. When Govind went to the place and saw the body coming up he jumped into the well and picked it up and found it was his sister, who was then alive. Soon after she was taken out, she died. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

BOMBAY NATIONAL UNION.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Union held on the 20th inst the following office bearers were elected:—President.—Dr. M. G. Deshmukh; Vice Presidents.—Messrs. Joseph Baptista, C. V. Vaidya, Morarji Gokuldas Devji, and Y. V. Nene; Joint Hon. Secretaries.—Dr. D. D. Sathaye, Dr. M. B. Velkar, Mr. J. H. Mazumdar and Mr. R. N. Mandlik; Members.—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Dr. A. S. Erulkar, Messrs. C. M. Desai, S. D. Navalkar, M. R. Gosavi, V. M. Joshi, B. V. Phadake, L. H. Chhatre, P. P. Agharkar, A. B. Kolhatkar, and S. R. Khopkar; Treasurer.—Dr. D. D. Sathaye; Auditor.—Mr. T. H. Vakil; Librarian.—Mr. V. M. Joshi.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

GRANT ROAD TRAMWAY TRAGEDY.

CHARGE FRAMED AGAINST DRIVER.

The Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, heard the case yesterday in which a summons had been issued at the instance of Cowasji Adarji Ghoghawalla against Sulaiman Maicoo, a tram-driver, for the alleged doing of a rash and negligent act which culminated in the death of Pherozeshah Dorabji Delvadawalla, a medical student, by being jammed between two tram cars at the Grant Road Tram Terminus on the 1st of August. Mr. N. N. Saher with Mr. Kanga and Mr. Dalal appeared for the complainant and the accused was defended by Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji with Mr. B. J. Dhondy.

The Magistrate framed charges against Sulaiman Maikoo of causing the death of Delvadawalla with rash and negligent driving and doing a rash and negligent act.

Further hearing was postponed.

OPIUM PROSECUTIONS.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector Raji charged a Chinaman, named Foong Pa, serving on board the s. s. Dunira, with possessing 2¼ lbs. of opium without a license. The accused was defended by Mr. Deshpande.

It was stated for the prosecution that the cabin of the accused was searched by Customs Preventive Officer Sherman, who found a bottle containing *chandul* in the accused's coat pocket; in another store room the opium was found. The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150 or to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment in default.

Alick Claud Kingsford, a clerk on board the same steamer, was then charged with possessing 25 lbs. of opium, valued at Rs. 562, without a license. The drug was found in the accused's cabin. The accused was defended by Mr. M. N. Chhatrapati. The accused was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

KINDNESS ABUSED.

THEFT BY A JUVENILE

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Sub-Inspector Achreker charged a 14 years old boy, Asak Ali Roshan, with the theft of a coat containing a watch and currency notes, belonging to Adam Khan Kassam Khan, who had given shelter to the accused as he said he was homeless. The accused was arrested on suspicion at Surat. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was given twelve stripes.

MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

The residents of Bombay and persons who take interest in the Municipal affairs of the city are requested to send in their complaints and grievances in regard to Municipal matters of the city to Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar, Hon. Joint Secretary at 316, Princess Street, Bombay 2, in order that the executive committee of the Assosiation may be in a position to represent them to the Municipality for getting them redressed after due investigation and inquiry into the same.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

The girls of the Cathedral High School held their annual aquatic sports at the Back Bay Baths yesterday from 11 a.m., to 1 p.m. There were many present to witness the interesting programme, and the keen competition produced some exciting finishes. Mrs. Savage presided, and presented the prizes. Dr. Faulkner, and Messrs. Short and Turaball acted as judges. At the conclusion of the sports, Mr. T. A. Savage made a brief but felicitous speech, congratulating the winners and thanking all those who had helped to make the meeting a success, especially Miss Pegge of the Girls' School.

The events and prize-winners were as follows:—

Juniors, 1 length, N. Weston, Seniors, 2 lengths, V. Stuart.

Beginners, 2 widths, N. Weston.

Seniors, 2 lengths, (2 strokes.) G. Samways.

Diving, Seniors, G. Samways, Juniors, M. Thompson.

Swimming on the back, Seniors, G. Samways, Juniors, H. Duke.

Relay Race, Juniors and Seniors, 1 F. Taylor, 2 H. Duke.

Egg and Spoon Race, 1, G. Samways, 2, M. Thompson.

Students' Race, E. Stuart.

Consolation Race, Seniors, N. Hayeem. Juniors, N. Dart.

Donors of Prizes:—Mrs. F. E. Francis, Mr. P. R. Wilson, Dr. Faulkner, and the Staff.

COMMUNAL ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The movement started by Dr. Nair of Mad as seems to have spread to this Presidency also. So far Lingayats, Jains Bhavsar Kshatriyas, Marathas, Dhobis, and Mahars seem to have moved. If the principle of caste representation were to be admitted there would be no end to the matter and our Councils would have to admit at least 1,000 members to satisfy the aspirations of every caste. The Indian nation has been already divided by the constitution of Mahomedan electorates. No one seems to have considered the desirability or otherwise of further dividing the Indian nation, least of all on the basis of caste. The movement has already created bitter racial hatred. In fact some of the castes are more interested on abusing the Brahmins than on stating their own claims. It is very easy to pay back the maligners of the Brahmin community to whom your morning contemporary seems to be very hospitable, in their own coin. But I refrain from doing so. To me the attacks on Brahmins are wholly irrelevant to the discussion of the main problem—the necessity or otherwise of communal elections. Is every caste to be allowed a representative? Or are the non-Brahmins to be constituted into a separate electorate? What are the essentials of a special electorate? Are these who enjoy the right of special electorates entitled to vote also in general elections? No one seems to have bestowed any thought on this important question. The condition of India can be compared in a way to that of Russia. Directly the revolution was proclaimed, Russia stood divided into a number of provinces each of which declared for independent autonomy and class began to fight against class. Directly Mr. Montagu's visit has been announced, every caste wants representation in the Council and India stands divided into so many castes as electoral units. It is true the movement is confined only to parts of Madras and Bombay Presidencies. Leaders who ought to speak out have observed a strange and mysterious silence and some have admitted the desirability of communal elections in exchange for a support of the Congress-League scheme. They appear to be anxious that at the time of Mr. Montagu's arrival the nation should not be divided. It is true that a united demand will go a long way with the authorities but at the same time for the sake of so-called unity, principles cannot be sacrificed. Moreover the non-Brahmin Hindus do not appear to have accepted the Congress-League scheme *in toto*. They go on vilifying Congressmen, Brahmins and Moderates. A fine opportunity seems to have been afforded to some busybodies to satisfy their rancorous hatred of some particular communities. A non-Brahmin writing to your contemporary says that even special electorates will not do. Even if non-Brahmins come into the Council they will fall under the influence of the Brahmin members. So we must have British bureaucracy and so on. While this is the attitude of non-Brahmins, it would be foolish to surrender our principles. We have neither the unity we hope for, nor have we the satisfaction of defending our principles. The Congress-League scheme has not admitted the principle of caste representation and Congress leaders should take care not to compromise the position of the Congress.

Communal elections are an undoubted evil dividing Indians into warring communities. Mr. Gokhale's name has been bandied about in this connection, but it seems to have been forgotten that he held that elections must in the main be territorial and that special representation should be granted only here and there. But now the tables seem to have been reversed. We are to have caste representation as a rule and general election only here and there. The work of building up the Indian nation for the last 150 years, is to be destroyed in one single minute by the lure of seats in the Council.

Admitting that these elections are an evil they should be introduced with care and caution only when a particular community is in a minority and when it can never hope to be represented in the ordinary course through general electorates. It should be further sufficiently educated. Let us now apply these principles to Lingayats, a community, which enjoys some special distinction for having been mentioned by Mr. Gokhale in his testament. With due deference to Mr. Gokhale it must be said that Mr. Gokhale's knowledge of the Karnatak was meagre in this particular. The position of the Lingayats is unrivalled in the Southern Division, specially in the Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar Districts. They number 933,123 and as against them there are only 85,749 Brahmins in these districts. For one Brahmin, there are ten Lingayats in these districts. Lingayats are traders and cultivators by tradition and financially there are very few rich communities in the Presidency that can compete with them. They are a close corporation and their position in the local bodies in these three districts, is dominating if not supreme. They have monopolised certain municipalities like Dharwar, Gadag, Athni, Bagalcot, Gokak and Byadagi and in other municipalities they number fully one half if not more of members. In Taluka and District Local Boards also their position is equally good. They are fully if not over-represented in the local bodies. I can understood other communities pleading for special representation. But it is extremely surprising that a rich and powerful community that is in the forefront in the Karnatak should agitate for special electorates. Special electorates do not reflect any credit on any community. They are like crutches to be used only by the lame and the halting. To grant special electorates to Lingayats would be to give them a monopoly of power in these districts.

Even under the present restricted form of double-distilled electorates, Lingayats have every chance of being returned to the Council. But henceforward there is every chance of district representation and direct elections to the Council being allowed. If the following measures are adopted no community let alone an important and leading community like the Lingayats will remain outside the Council (1) direct elections, (2) district representations, (3) wide extension of suffrage, (4) vote by ballot and (5) one man one vote. Under any conceivable form of suffrage wide or restricted Lingayats can command elections in the three districts of the Karnatak. If 6 members are allowed to these three districts, they can confidently hope to return 4, if not all the six to the Council. Lingayats occupy a special vantage ground and no amount of their interested agitation can entitle them to special electorates.

Any community that is given special electorates, should be vigorously excluded from the general electorates. This principle has been applied to Mahomedans also in the Congress-League scheme.—Yours, etc.,

PHILO-JUNIUS.

BOMBAY EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

CASE OF MILL ASSISTANTS.

The Bombay Exemption Tribunal met yesterday morning at the Town Hall, Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay, presiding. The members present were Mr. Bowman and Lieut-Col. R. B. Low, Captain S. T. Sheppard represented the General Officer Commanding the Bombay Brigade.

The Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, applied on behalf of Messrs. B. Williamson and E. McGowan for total exemption which was granted till the 30th April 1918. The Agents of Standard Mills Co., Ltd., applied for exemption on behalf of Messrs. A. Robinson and R. C. Rothwell, while the agents of the David Mills Co. Ld., applied for exemption for Messrs. A. Coltum and J. Flanagan. Mr. Payne, Solicitor, who appeared for both the mills said that the Tribunal had granted exemption in other mill cases and he therefore applied for those men. Mr. Robinson was the weaving master and Mr. Rothwell was the carding master. They were in sole charge of their departments. If they were taken off from their work the mills would not be able to get on.

Captain Sheppard enquired whether the mills were engaged on Government contracts.

Mr. Payne replied in the negative.

The Tribunal granted Messrs. Robinson and Rothwell exemption from general service till the 30th April 1918.

Mr. Payne then applied for Mr. Flanagan. He said that the applicant was the Assistant Manager in the two David Mills. His attendance was required during working hours in the morning and he could not be spared for general service outside Bombay. He had also to look after his office work in the afternoon.

The Tribunal refused to pass any orders.

Mr. Payne then applied for Mr. J. Hendrick, Engineer, David and Standard Mills. He said that the applicant should be exempted on the same grounds as the other mill officers. There was no other qualified engineer to look after his work and he was the only European in charge of both the mills. He was also over 41 years of age.

The President remarked that they could get qualified Indian engineers.

The Tribunal ordered the applicant to do limited local service.

Mr. Payne next applied for exemption for Mr. Rankin of the Sasoon Dyeing Works. He said Mr. Rankin was an expert dyer and he could not be replaced. He was 39 years of age. Special plant had been ordered for military works and it was shortly expected. The company also expected further Government orders and he could not be spared.

The Tribunal exempted him from general and all local services till the 31st March next.

Mr. Payne also appeared for Mr. Nariman Nusserwajni D. Tata and applied for exemption. Mr. Nariman, he said, was a student studying for the next. Matriculation examination. He enrolled himself as a volunteer in October 1916. He was 18 years old and had put in thirty drills.

The Tribunal by a majority decided total exemption till the 31st March next.

Captain Dooley, R.M., of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., was exempted till the 31st March.

Mr. Richard Ross of McKenzie's Saw Mills, Ld., had been previously exempted from service.

The Tribunal granted him further exemption till the 31st March.

PRICES OF COTTON CLOTH,

BENGAL GOVERNMENTS' COMMUNIQUE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.

The Bengal Government has issued communique in regard to the rise in prices of dhoties and other cotton cloths. H. E. the Governor-in-Council received memorials signed by inhabitants from various parts of the province, and, his attention has also been drawn to articles appearing in the daily press in which the cause of the increase in the price of dhoties has been attributed to deliberate holding up of stocks on the part of wholesale dealers, whose main object is to get higher profits. His Excellency-in-Council has made enquiries into the matter and is satisfied that there is no evidence of improper withholding of stocks in hopes of illegitimate gains. It is no doubt the case that the present prices of dhoties and saries are considerably higher than those prevailing before the war, but this is primarily the result of economic causes arising out of the war in particular, and great increase in the price of cotton amounting to nearly 300 per cent. combined with scarcity of tonnage. While the increase is to be regretted, it is inevitable under existing conditions and having regard to present circumstances and future requirements it is more than likely that drastic action towards a reduction in existing prices would in the run create a situation even more difficult than the one which at present obtains.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

MR. GANDHI'S VIEWS.

In the course of his presidential address to the Second Gujerati Educational Conference held at Broach on the 20th instant, Mr. M. K. Gandhi, referring to the question of the medium of instruction in India, said he regarded the subject as of the highest importance and as one on which the whole edifice of education rested. He referred to the two views held on this question. There was one party that wanted the mother tongue to be the medium. The other party supported English. He said it would help them to some degree in the solution of the problem if they reviewed the agitation and efforts of other provinces. Bengal during the excitement of the "Partition" days tried to impart instruction in Bengali. Schools were established, funds poured in but the experiment failed. In his humble opinion it failed because the organisers and teachers had not sufficient faith in their own experiment. The educated Bengali could not get out of the fascination of the English language. It was suggested that Bengali literature owes its development to the command the Bengalis have over the English language. In answer Mr. Gandhi instanced the wonderful Bengali of Sir Rabindranath Tagore which was in no way indebted to his knowledge of English. He owed inspiration to the very atmosphere of India. He has imbibed it from the Upanishads. The same could be said of Mahatma Munshiram and Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya. The service which Swami Dayanand Sarsvati rendered to Hindi literature owed nothing to English. Tukaram and Ramdas who have enriched the Marathi language were not in the least under obligation to the English language. English cannot claim any credit for the contribution to Gujrati literature of poets from Premanand and Samal Bhat down to Dalpatram. When they considered how languages grew, they came to the conclusion that a language is but the reflection of the character of the people that speak it. Language depended upon the peculiar genius and occupation of a people.

He then referred to the laudable efforts of the Arya Samaj in making Hindi the medium of instruction in their *Gurukuls*; and of Telagu as the vehicle of education. In Maharashtra Prof. Karve and Prof. Naik both worked in the same direction. In Gujerat there was a movement already for imparting instruction through Gujerati.

UNNATURAL GULF BETWEEN EDUCATED CLASSES AND MASSES.

The excessive burden of having to learn through a foreign medium, he said, has sapped their young men of their strength, enthusiasm and vitality. Sickly and pale, they can at best be mere imitators. All power of initiative, originality and enterprise, courage, discernation and fearlessness dwindle away as years pass by. What they commence, they cannot carry out. The few that show some spirit die young. "There must be a correspondence between the impressions and expressions we receive with our mother's milk and the education we receive at school. A foreign medium destroys the correspondence, and whosoever helps this destruction, however pure his motives, is an enemy of his country. The evil does not stop here. The foreign medium has created an unnatural gulf between the educated classes and the masses at large. We don't understand the masses and the masses don't understand us. They regard us as foreigners and they fear, and distrust, us. If this state of things continues for long, Lord Curzon's charge that we don't represent the masses will some day prove to be true. Fortunately the educated classes have gradually come to realise the difficulty of reaching the masses. They see now that they have overreached the expectations of Lord Masaulay. We took to English because it led to the acquisition of wealth, and some cultivated the ideas of nationalism through English.

If we were in power we could see the danger of the spread of English at the cost of the vernacular. Even the Government officers have not dispensed with the vernacular. In offices and law courts they still use the vernaculars. If pleaders conducted their cases in the vernaculars, the clients would gain a great deal, and the language would be enriched.

It is argued that only the English knowing Indians have evidenced patriotism. Recent events prove otherwise. but even accepting the assertion we can say that others had no opportunity whatsoever. The patriotism of the English educated has not spread amongst the masses. English may be kept as an optional subject for those who want to study it for political purposes or for the acquisition of wealth by the help of the Western Sciences. Not only should they acquire a good command over the English language but it is also our duty to make facilities for imparting such education."

NATIONAL LANGUAGE.

After dealing with the medium of instruction he dwelt at length upon the subject of National language. He said a national language should satisfy the following five conditions:—(1) It must be easy for the officials; (2) it must be the vehicle of religious, social and political intercourse of the people; (3) it must be spoken by a large number; (4) it must be easy of acquisition by the masses; (5) it must not be considered a temporary makeshift arrangement.

Mr. Gandhi contended that English did not satisfy any of these conditions. He also contended that Hindi is the only language that satisfies all these conditions. Hindi is written in both the scripts. under the Mahomedan rule and the Mahomedan rulers did not think it proper to substitute it with Persian or Arabic. Hindi is written in both the scripts, Urdu and Nagri.

Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee has declined to accept the presidentship of the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference as there appeared to be some difference of opinion amongst members of the Moslem community on the question of presidentship.

POSTMEN'S STRIKE AND AFTER.

SITUATION STILL UNSETTLED.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

MONDAY NIGHT.

The Postal authorities do not seem to be at rest over the situation. They appear to be apprehensive of a fresh strike and are ever anxious to apply a wrong remedy, where a right one exists ready at hand. The men are dissatisfied at the way in which the question of their pay for the period of the strike has been disposed of. The authorities too seem to realise this but instead of showing some practical generosity, they have betaken themselves to the pleasant hobby of issuing orders and memos. The following is the latest instance:—

Some apprehension seems to exist in the minds of the reader postmen and postmen that the period of their absence from duty, which under the orders of the Director-General is to be treated as suspension, will not count towards leave (including privilege leave) and pension, I reiterate what has already been specially stated in the communique issued by the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department that the period during which they remained absent on Strike *will count* towards leave (including privilege leave) and pension.

G. W. LOVE,
Presidency Postmaster.

Bombay, General Post Office,
Dated 20th October, 1917.

The one thing worth mentioning about this affair is the extraordinary interest which the Police,—the C. I. D. especially,—are evincing in this matter. I understand that the Police have been let into the matter too deeply and now form by no means a negligible factor in the councils of the Postal authorities. The first person whom the Postmaster-General consulted during his last visit seems to have been the Police Commissioner.

The men who were recalled from the mofussil have been still retained and lately distributed among the town sub-offices to learn sorting and despatch work. The situation is still beset with danger and can best be met by a returning good sense among the authorities. To-day, I hear, no fresh pressure was exercised on the men to receive their September pay, less the strike days.

SWEET BRIBERY.

Now that a new Suffrage Bill is before Parliament which will shortly effect a drastic change in our entire electoral system it is of interest to look back and see the way in which the franchise was exercised in the old days before the first Great Reform Bill of 1832. An article signed "D.L.A." and entitled. "The Electoral System and Its Anomalies before 1832" which appears in the September "Englishwoman" contains much curious and amusing information on this point. It is, for example, interesting to note that women not only played an important part in elections, but also voted personally on at least one or two occasions. At the Gation Election of 1554 and the Aylesbury Election of 1571, Mistress Copley and Dame Dorothy Packington respectively are believed to have exercised the franchise. Surely the names of these pioneers should be inscribed on the roll of honour of the Women's Suffrage Societies! But woman's influence in those early elections was for the most part exercised indirectly:—

Great ladies often took a direct part in electioneering, thus affording an excellent target for the political pamphleteers of the day:

"But say, ye Belles, whose beauty all admit,
Do you in politics dispute the prize?
Or do ye near the hustings proudly sit
To take the suffrage of admiring eyes?"

It is to the Duchess of Devonshire that the credit is due of being the first great lady who, at the Westminster election of 1784, herself took voters of all classes to the poll in her private carriage, and rumour had it that she canvassed among the most reluctant with a kiss. Lady Salisbury, who was canvassing for Fox's opponent, tried to imitate her, but with less success, for she possessed neither the beauty nor the youth of her rival. According to a political broadside of the time:

"She canvassed all, both great and small,
And thundered at each door, sir;
She rummaged every shop and stall—
The Duchess had been before her."

A Calcutta message says:—

The panic with regard to apprehended Hindu-Moslem riots is growing less and less. The President of the Bengal Moslem League has issued an appeal to the Moslem masses to preserve peace and not in any way disturb the harmonious relations between the two communities.

A Calcutta message says:—

Regarding cholera epidemic in the coal districts the Chief Sanitary Officer's report for the period from 16th September to 13th October says:—

The total number of cases of cholera reported was 333 and the total number of deaths 173. The most serious epidemic occurred at Barari where there were 139 attacks with 63 deaths. As the epidemic spread, thirty or forty collieries were affected and also the bazars of Jheria, Katras and Kenduadih. Cases are still being reported but it is hoped that the worst is now over.

Intimation has been received of the death of Lieut. Savage of the 2nd Battery, R.F.A. from disease in Mesopotamia.

His Highness the Gaekwar will be as at present understood the only distinguished visitor during the coming Khedda operations next month in Bangalore.

The Ceylon Premium Bond issue to raise fifteen million rupees as a gift to the Homeland has been closed. Only approximately Rs. 27,15,000 have been subscribed.

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BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Tuesday, October 23, 1917.

REACTIONARIES IN CHORUS.

The other day the London correspondent of the "Madras Mail," hard put to it to supply that journal with some evidence that public opinion in England was conforming to the lines laid down for it by our excitable contemporary gravely announced that none of the popular journals had editorially approved of Mrs. Besant's release. From which it could be safely deduced that neither had they editorially disapproved. The correspondent in question continues to render signal service by his cabled summaries of British press opinions on the Indian situation. So far not a single journal which can be said to be in any way representative of democratic opinion,—which is the opinion that, we suppose, even the "Madras Mail" will admit, counts,—has been quoted in these cables as being inclined to be moved by the campaign of panic which has been set on foot by the Anglo-Indian press and the European Association. The "Morning Post" which plays the leading part in the messages addressed to the "Madras Mail" has long since ceased to have a claim to represent even aristocratic opinion and has become the organ of a small clique of vulgar chauvinists. Mr. Richard Jebb, whose article in that journal is quoted in a telegram which we publish this morning, carries about as much weight with the British public as the journal for which he writes and it is ludicrous to suppose that he is going to carry any more weight with the Government or public opinion in this country, even if he had not written such a farrago of nonsense as the "Madras Mail's" cable attributes to him. It is amazing that even the "Madras Mail" in its frenzy can produce in its support such an extraordinary exhibition of ignorance of Indian affairs. Where did Mr. Jebb discover that a pledge had been given to the rulers and peoples of India that "the Government of India should enjoy the same autonomy as the Government of Australia." This supposed pledge, says Mr. Jebb, has been violated by the act of intervention which resulted in the release of Mrs. Besant and "in order to placate the disloyal faction Mr. Montagu has alienated the confidence of all those in India, Native or British, who were prepared to support genuinely the liberal policy of making the Indian Empire a peer of the free Dominions in the Britannic Commonwealth!" We leave the "Madras Mail" to make the best it can of this muddle-headed champion of the Congress-League policy. Well may it ask to be saved from its own friends!

The other journals which have been quoted as indicating support in Great Britain for the opposition to the policy of conciliation which Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford have wisely inaugurated in India, are almost without exception those which can always be safely counted upon to rally to the side of the forces of reaction, whether the battle cry is raised in England, India or any other part of the world. "The World," the "Globe," the "Yorkshire Post,"—they are all more or less of the same kidney. Like the journals of the same genus in this country, none can be more abusive or denunciatory of the system of government when it suits their purpose but that is a privilege which they would reserve to themselves. A correspondent reminds us *a propos* of this calling up of the massed battalions of the reactionary press, of the letter which was addressed to "The Spectator" a few years ago by Mr. C. H. Norman, which may be quoted as more or less true of all the journals whose views are being quoted for our benefit at the present juncture by the "Madras Mail." "The Spectator" wrote Mr. Norman "is the most canting paper in England." "In seven years," he continued.

"The Spectator" to my knowledge has never put forward a single noble principle, it has never supported one noble cause either for honest or dishonest motives except in the case of oppressed races. 'The Spectator' with the most offensive hypocrisy, has criticised foreign nations and abused English reformers. . . . . 'The Spectator' has opposed every proposal for alleviating the hardships of the poor. A recent article proudly maintained that honest men were quite justified in refusing to employ criminals, the consequence being to drive a one-crime offender into a life of crime. That is a nice ideal to preach. The violent opposition to Old Age Pensions combined with your support to Lord Cromer's £50,000 grant (Lord Cromer's last act in Egypt being to order the erection of gallows for men who had not been tried) shows that the Editor is ultra-reactionary and that worst of men a toady. The series of slanders on Socialism and Socialists circulated by the 'respectable' 'Spectator' have often made me reluctant even to touch the paper. I have to read it as a professional duty,—it is the task which I dislike most in the week. . . . . Humanitarianism stinks in the nostrils of the Editor of 'The Spectator'. . . . . In its denunciation of Indian anarchism, not a syllable has appeared to hint that anarchism may be caused by oppression. Mr. Fredrick Mackernesse's pamphlet on Indian Police Torture has been ignored in your columns. Letters are continually suppressed which may happen to contain inconvenient facts. The whole paper is one mass of sham and deceit. 'The Spectator' represents every degraded interest in human life. 'The Spectator' is suspicious of any proposal of new taxation lest the pockets of its readers should be hit. In reality it urges the claims of every interest except that of humanity. It prefers cruelty to mercy, lying to truth, dishonor to honor, fraud to honesty, etc., etc."

This may be the language of exaggerated denunciation but it contains a large amount of truth. Nobody ever supposed that there would be any difficulty in enlisting the support of journals of this kind for the anti-Home Rule campaign in India. We have yet to learn that the British public do not understand the true situation, namely, that the Government of India as well as the Secretary of State were forced to realise that the policy for which Mrs. Besant stands is a policy that commands the support, not merely of a few malcontents of the educated classes,—as Lord Sydenham, pathetically lingering in the delusions of his own creation of five years ago, asserts,—but of the vast bulk of the people of India and that the only way out of a dangerous situation was the frank acknowledgement that the policy of repression which was inaugurated last March was a blunder. In his anxiety to drag in some journal, the name of which does not stink of reaction, the correspondent of the "Madras Mail" is reduced to recording the fact that the "Manchester Guardian" "notes that Mr. Montagu disclaims any personal responsibility for Mrs. Besant's release." This should hardly suit the book of the "Madras Mail" and its contemporaries which have been fulminating against a reckless interference by the Secretary of State with the people on the spot. But it should bring home to them the indisputable, if unpalatable, truth that the Government of India have realised what they in their blindness are determined not to see. There is no doubt as to the views of the "Manchester Guardian" on the subject. Before the release of Mrs. Besant took place it had expressed its emphatic opinion that the internments were a "stupid blunder," which should be speedily rectified and that "no nonsense of prestige must be allowed to plead for persisting in it."

PRISON REFORM.

Reviewing the latest report of the Inspector-General of Prisons in the State, the Government of Mysore have ordered a careful investigation into the whole question of the prison system and have desired that suitable proposals for reform should be submitted to them at an early date. Thus the Mysore State has, as has not seldom been the case in the past, taken a lead in the direction of an urgent reform which deserves to be followed in other parts of the country. In these columns we have over and over again urged how out-of-date and harsh and, above all, ineffective is the present prison system in this country and how imperative is it that it should be radically reformed in the light of progressive humanitarian notions of penology. The step which the Mysore Government have now taken should serve as a reminder to the Government of India to fulfil an undertaking which they gave more than three years ago in this respect.

It will be remembered that in February, 1914, the Hon. Mr. Rama Rayaningar moved a resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council asking for the appointment of a joint commission of officials and non-officials to investigate the whole subject of jail administration and to suggest improvements in the light of the experiences of Western countries. The necessity for the appointment of such a commission was demonstrated by Mr. Rama Rayaningar in an able speech in the course of which, while exposing the stagnation and harshness of Indian jail methods, he pointed out how the old order was changing, how modern thought was revolutionising ideas of prison administration and how, finally, Western countries, especially the United States, had boldly begun to adopt remedial measures, and urged that India should not lag behind in this world-wide humanitarian movement, but should take stock of her penal system with a view to discarding what is obsolete and assimilating to her own conditions the improvements of the West. The debate which took place on the resolution was remarkable for the admission, contained in the speeches of official spokesmen, regarding the failure of our prison system. The Home Secretary, emphasised that jail administration is a progressive science which clearly benefits by periodical overhauling, and he admitted that a very good case had been made out for the proposed committee. Sir Reginald Craddock went further and admitted freely that the time was ripe for a further review of our penal system and for examination into the methods which promise most success. Government, he said, were as anxious as the reformers to make a real step forward in applying to Indian conditions the most recent lessons of prison administration and they desired to adopt the most enlightened policy that the circumstances permitted, regarding the measures tending to reduce the manufacture of criminals and to their rehabilitation. After describing some improvements achieved in Indian prisons he proceeded:

> "We cannot stand still and we must concentrate our efforts on purging jail life of its blots and blemishes, and we must think out and further a system which will tend to reduce crime and at least give better opportunities to criminals to become useful citizens."

More than three years have passed since this expression of enlightened views and while the appointment of a commission was excused on the ground of the preoccupation with war nothing has been done, as far as we are aware, to improve the conditions of our prisons, every one of which continues to be, more or less, a school for crime, a public nuisance and a blot on our civilization. During these three years, however, various committees and commissions have been appointed to investigate problems of importance. Can it then be contended with reason that the reform of our prisons, a question on the satisfactory solution of which depends the moral progress no less than the safety of society, should be deferred light-heartedly?

We have yet to recognise that not every criminal is an unfortunate victim of "a disease of criminality"; that, on the other hand, the population of prisons is largely composed of individuals very much like the individuals outside, and displaying the same varieties of character, who have been led by all kinds of motives and causes to the commission of crimes. The compartments into which criminals are divided are still too few; the diagnosis is too rough and ready; and the treatment too uniform. We require practical recognition of the principles of the indeterminate sentence for first offenders and the probation system. We must finally discard the delusion that punishment deters and that criminals can be reformed by the senseless and brutalising cruelty of our ordinary prison system. For, the criminal may be tortured by solitary confinement and the rest of the prison regime, he may be brutalised, his mind and his health may break down, but his spirit cannot be broken and the more society punishes him with a view to deter him by hurting him, the more obvious the crimes of society become to him and the deeper the iron enters into his soul.

Notes of the Day.

Russia's Hour of Crisis.

The preliminary Russian Parliament has opened amidst much solemnity but at a most critical period in the history of free but struggling Russia. M. Kerensky expressed himself very aptly when he said in his opening speech that the work of the Parliament has began at an extremely hard and responsible time. With the enemy almost threatening the very capital where the Parliament has assembled and with the "terrible anarchy which was more and more invading the State and leading rapidly to economic and financial crisis" the trials of Russia could not be worse. The responsibility of restoring order out of the present chaos is thus proportionately immense. The Parliament will, therefore, have to co-operate with the Government in paying attention to the most difficult problem of restoring the combativeness of the Army and securing the repulse of the enemy. Russia, as M. Kerensky declared, could emerge from her painful situation much sooner than her enemies thought—if she was willing. All those who have faith in the principles of the Russian Revolution will trust that the opening of the preliminary Parliament will usher in a new spirit of organised energy in the Russian conduct of the war.

No Quarter for Home Rulers.

An amazing incident is reported from Madras and vouched for by a correspondent of standing, which seems to indicate that the recent appeal of the "Madras Mail," that no quarter should be shown to Home Rulers is bearing fruit. The incident is thus related in the columns of "New India."

> A student from the Madanapalle College had come to Madras for the treatment of his eyes in the Opthalmic Hospital. He had come with letters from the Principal and the Vice-Principal of the College. When he went to the Hospital and requested that he should be treated as an in-patient, he was asked whether he was a Home Ruler. On his answering in the affirmative, he was told that the Hospital had no room for Home Rulers.

As the correspondent who reports the incident points out, the hospital is a public institution supported by public money and is meant as much for Home Rulers as for any other people. It is to be hoped that now the matter has been given publicity those responsible for this amazing outrage on public rights and medical etiquette will be made in some forcible way to realise this fact.

The Sind Autocracy.

A Special Sind Provincial Conference is to meet at Hyderabad during the first week of November under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai. The Hon. Mr. Bhurgri is Chairman of the Reception Committee. The main object of the Conference is to support the Congress-League scheme. But the Conference will also particularly consider the position of Sind in the reforms that are to come. That there is a strong volume of opinion in the Province that Sind should be placed on a footing of equality with other parts of the Bombay Presidency will be realised by those who are acquainted with the autocratic powers enjoyed by the Commissioner. These powers were delegated to him by the Legislature at a time when there was no public life in Sind and it is as surprising as it is anomalous that he should still be in the enjoyment of an autocracy, unparalleled in India, at the present day.

Viramgaon Customs Scandal.

It was on August 5th that Lord Chelmsford made the welcome announcement in the Imperial Legislative Council that a satisfactory settlement had been arrived at between the Maritime States of Kathiawar and the Government of India with regard to the abolition of the obnoxious customs line at Viramgaon. That some time would elapse before the last was heard of passengers' hardships at Viramgaon was unfortunately to be expected in view of the notoriously slow speed with which the bureaucratic machine with its manifold ramifications of red tape is wont to move. But the authorities owed it to a long-suffering public to see to it that the petty customs officials finding their occupation about to go did not exercise their functions, while they had the opportunity, with redoubled rigour. The numerous complaints that we have received on the subject, however, show that the treatment that is being meted out at Viramgaon station to hundreds of people, most of whom are leaving the plague-affected parts of Kathiawar with their valuables, is even more scandalous than ever. We trust the Government will lose no time in pressing upon those concerned the necessity of carrying out the promised reform with the utmost speed.

The Punjab Education Bill.

The latest issue of the Punjab "Gazette" contains the text of the draft Bill prepared by Government to provide for the making of primary education compulsory. The chief object of the proposed measure is to enable local bodies, whether municipalities or district boards, to make primary education compulsory in the areas under their control. This is the first bill of its character to be introduced by a Local Government and it is interesting to note the change of official attitude on the subject as indicated in the following extract from the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

> The experience of other countries has established the fact that the only effective way to ensure a wide diffusion of primary education among the masses is by resort to the principle of compulsion; and the time has now arrived when the adoption of this principle within certain areas of the Punjab appears to be practicable and in accordance with the wishes of that section of the general public which is capable of forming a judgment on the subject.

Postmen's Strike and After.

It is unfortunate that the Postal authorities have not succeeded in putting an end to the discontent among the postmen. From the account which we published yesterday it seems clear that the point of difference is a very minor one, and it was all the more desirable that it should have been settled long ago by allowing the men to draw pay for the period of the strike, if not as a matter of right, at least as a case of magnanimity. In this small matter, it is to be regretted, the head of the Department did not see his way to attach more weight to the representations of a disinterested public leader like Sir Dinshah Wacha. The plea put forward by Sir William Maxwell in his telegram to Mr. Ginwala, viz., that it would be placing a premium on strikes is ludicrous. On other grounds the authorities are pursuing a penny-wise and pound foolish policy. A great deal of public money has been wasted already and it is inexcusable that more should be wasted.

Perturbation of the Authorities.

Ever since the order of the 10th October was issued, the authorities have been perturbed by apprehensions of trouble and have called back the mofussil contingents and retained them here, now for nearly 10 days, in anticipation of a fresh strike, although it is clear from what was stated in these columns yesterday, that the men have no such idea for the present at any rate. Instead of incurring unnecessarily heavy expenditure in paying travelling allowances and *batta* and other incidental charges, if the authorities had promptly conceded the strike days' pay, it would have been a more magnanimous act and earned for the department and its chief the blessings of a large number of men and their dependents. The whole mischief is, it seems to us, the result of distorted notions regarding departmental prestige.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies attended Parade Service at All Saints Church, Kirkee, on Sunday morning.

ENEMY CONFERENCE IN BUDAPEST AND VIENNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 21.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Oct. 22.

Kuehlmann is holding a conference with the Austro-Hungarian statesmen in Budapest and Vienna.

MR. CHURCHILL AND MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.

(RREUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Oct. 22.

The "Weekly Despatch" says that Mr. Churchill does not desire to leave the Ministry of Munitions.

KAISER IN SOFIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 21.
Recd. 7 a.m., Oct. 22.

A telegram from Sofia says that the Kaiser arrived there from Constantinople dined with King Ferdinand and departed for Germany at midnight on Friday.

MUTINOUS MOVEMENT IN GERMAN ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 0.35 a.m. Oct. 23.

Reports from the Dvina front state that German prisoners admit that there is a mutinous movement in the army at the prospect of a Winter campaign. The mutineers have been severely punished.

A PUNJABI'S LOYALTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 22.

The following press communique is issued by the Punjab Government:—A typical instance of the zeal and loyalty of a Punjabi has recently been brought to the notice of Government by the Director of Public Insruction. The story might be parallelled many times over, but while it is impossible to chronicle all the devoted services of the Punjab in the present war, it is fitting that on occasions the public be informed of the sacrifices and efforts that are being made. M. Niaz Muhammad Qureshi, 5th master, Government High School, Gujrat, has already given his three sons for military service, one in the Punjab Brigade Signal section, one in the 24th Punjabis, and one in the 33rd Mountain Battery. Not content with this he has obtained the enlistment of ten others, combatants and non-combatants and he is still engaged in his spare time in forwarding the work of recruiting in co-operation with the Commanding Officers of certain regiments. So much can one individual do.

The Neill City High School is closed until further notice for open defiance of school authority by students, and their firm determination to violate the rules regarding their attendance at public meetings. The Neill City High School is a private institution with Government grant.

Rai Bahadur Seth Sarupchand Hukamchand of Indore offered a donation of Rs. 4,00,000 to the Lady Hardinge Medical College for women, Delhi which has been accepted by his Excellency the Viceroy.

POUNDING THE GERMANS MERCILESSLY.

SITUATION IN RIGA GULF.

BRITISH SUCCESSES IN EAST AFRICA.

POUNDING THE ENEMY.

TERRIBLE EFFECTIVENESS OF BRITISH GUNNERY.

DEMORALISATION OF KAISER'S TROOPS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., Oct. 22.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wires:—Day and night our gunners are mercilessly pounding the Germans and the terrible effectiveness of this is evident from many sources. The artillery battle is forcing the enemy to make constant reliefs owing to the demoralisation of his troops.

A letter of a captured enemy officer bitterly complains of the shelling from the enemy's own artillery resulting in a "most unfavourable effect on the men who have been exposed for seven days to continuous heavy artillery fire."

Another letter states that the English in four days smashed seven divisions and adds:—"Yesterday two companies of infantry were buried. Another letter instances the case of a company, 140 strong, which paraded a fortnight later eighteen strong, adding that it was the same with the whole regiment.

The bulk and flower of the Kaiser's army is being hammered to the limits of human endurance. General von Arderune writes that he is profoundly concerned over the demoralisation of the German Army facing the British and expresses apprehension that is the grim determination of the British to gain complete mastery of the Flanders ridge system.

SUCCESSFUL RAID NEAR CROISILLES.

RECIPROCAL FIRING ON WHOLE BRITISH FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 22.

Field-Marshal Haig's communique tonight says:—

The Irish troops made on successful raid north-east of Croisilles took a few prisoners and returned without suffering any casualties. Our patrols took twelve prisoners south-east of Polygon Wood. There has been great reciprocal artillery firing along the battle front.

THE BRITISH REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., Oct. 23.

A British communiqué says early this morning we carried out local attacks astride the Ypres-Staden railway.

The French co-operated on our left. The progress is reported to be satisfactry.

ENEMY AERODROMES BOMBED.

WORK OF NAVAL AIRCRAFT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 0.35 a.m. Oct. 23.

The Admiralty announces that the naval aircraft at noon yesterday bombed Vlisseghem and Houttave aerodromes. The bombs appeared to burst accurately. The enemy aircraft attacked our bombers but we shot down two. All our machines returned.

Five of our scouts during an offensive reconnaissance of patrols engaged twenty hostile scouts, destroying two and driving down two. One of our pilots is missing.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON AISNE.

ENEMY AMMUNITION DUMP BLOWN UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 7 a.m., Oct. 22.

This afternoon's French communiqué reports violent artillery activity on the Aisne. Our batteries exploded an ammunition dump during night time.

ARTILLERY STRUGGLE ON FRENCH FRONT.

AIR-RAID ON DUNKIRK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 22.

Last night's French communique reports violent artillery struggle at various points on the front, especially in the region of Ailles and Cerny. A strong enemy attack north-west of Bezonvaux was driven off after violent fighting.

Enemy aeroplanes dropped sixty bombs in the region of Dunkirk in the evening of October 21st.

BOMBED LONDON AREA.

VISITED BY THEIR MAJESTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 0.35 a.m. Oct. 23.

The King and Queen yesterday visited the London area which had been bombed and conversed with sufferers for an hour and a half.

BRILLIANT BRITISH AIR RAIDS.

ENEMY AERODROMES BOMBED,

MANY GERMAN MACHINES DESTROYED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Oct. 22.

A communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig with regard to aviation to-night says:—Despite much mist our aeroplanes this afternoon dropped a ton of bombs on a foundry and a railway junction ten miles north-west of Saarbrucken with very good results. Bursts were seen on the foundry and the railway station and a big explosion occurred. Many scouts attacked the bombing squadrons and four were driven down. Photographs were taken. All our machines returned except one.

Two hundred and thirty-eight bombs were dropped on Saturday on the aerodromes at Gontrode and Roulers and also on the Cortemarck station and various billets and hutments. One of the aerodromes at Roulers was bombed from a low height. One bomb blew to pieces a German machine on the ground and another fell through the centre of the hangar.

The enemy's personnel and machines on the ground were machine-gunned from aeroplanes. Our scouts operating in the neighbourhood, meanwhile brought down seven machines which crashed in full view of the aerodrome.

A ton of bombs was dropped at nighttime on the Ingelmunster aerodrome and the railway station and also on the aerodromes at Courtrai, where a direct hit was obtained on a machine endeavouring to leave. During the day nine German machines were brought down and four driven down. Three of ours are missing.

FOUR WANDERERS.

HEMMED IN BY FRENCH AVIATORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 7 a.m., Oct. 22.

A telegram from Paris says that four Zeppelins are still wandering disabled over France. All are hemmed in by the French aviators. Two are in the south-west, one in the Mediterranean region and the fourth near the Swiss frontier. One of these airships alighted in the neighbourhood of Langres but ascended again after jettisoning fifteen of her crew.

THEY LOST THEIR WAY.

A book found on the Zeppelin captured at Bourbonne-les-Bains supports the theory that the Zeppelins lost their way while returning from England. The Zeppelins seem to be of a new type as they are bigger than usual and are able to fly 110 kilometres an hour and rise to a height of six thousand metres.

CREWS MADE PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 7 a.m., Oct. 22.

A French communiqué says that two Zeppelins which fell in a zone in the interior were disabled when they were attacked by aeroplanes and anti-aircraft guns and were compelled to descend near the Sisteron Valley zone. The crews set fire to the airships and took to flight, but were made prisoners.

THE FELLED ZEPPELINS IN FRANCE.

HOW THEY MET THEIR FATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, October 22.
Recd., 3 p.m., Oct., 22.

France is very delighted at the rout of the Zeppelin fleet. Apparently the five Zeppelins captured or destroyed in France were the part of a fleet of eleven raiders of England which became lost in fog there and drifted to France. At first it was believed that they formed a part of a gigantic double expedition against France and England but the fact that there were no bombs on board those brought down confirms the view that the fleet was returning from England and was caught in fog. Apparently the airships exhausted their petrol and drifted in a south-easterly direction before the wind and found themselves over France believing they were approaching their own base. Three seem to have escaped. The remainder were sighted at daybreak and harried by gunfire and aeroplanes throughout France.

One fell in flames at St. Clement, a victim of gunfire which it vainly tried to escape by ascending to 18,000 feet. Five mutilated bodies were found around it and others were buried beneath the debris. Its consorts, L49 and L50 were compelled by aeroplanes to descend at Bourbonne and Montigny-le-Rot respectively. The crew of the former which was intact was captured. The latter caught in a tree and sixteen of the crew landed and detached and destroyed the car. Then the Zeppelin broke from the tree and disappeared with four of the crew. She is believed to be lost. The fourth landed at Haragne in Basses Alpes and the fifth passed over Frejus at five in the afternoon and disappeared over the Mediterranean drifting vertically. There is no further news hitherto of the remnant of the scattered fleet.

RUSSIAN POLITICS

OPENING OF PRELIMINARY PARLIAMENT.

M. KERENSKY'S GLOWING TRIBUTE TO NAVY

M. AVKSENTIEFF ELECTED PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 21.
Recd. 7 a.m., Oct. 22.

The preliminary Parliament opened in the Marie Palace. It was attended by the representatives of the bourgeoisie and the democrats and the members of the Government. The allied and neutral diplomats, Russian and foreign press men and members of the public were present.

M. Kerensky made a speech saying he hoped the Parliament would assist the Government to safeguard the rights of the Constituent Assembly, the opening of which must in no way be postponed. The Government would co-operate to the utmost in the work of the Parliament which began at extremely hard and responsible time. The Government and the Parliament must pay attention to the most difficult problem of restoring the combativeness of the Army and enabling repulse to be effected of the enemy, who was becoming more insolent and more triumphant not owing to his own strength, but to Russian impotence.

RUSSIAN POTENTIALITIES.

M. Kerensky declared that Russia, if she was willing, could emerge from her painful situation much sooner than her enemies thought. Amid universal cheers, M. Kerensky paid an enthusiastic tribute to the valour of the Russian sailors, but declared he could not say as much for the Army. After that M. Kerensky amid cheers gave up the presidential chair to Madame Brechkovska, who invited the assembly to elect a President.

M. Avksentieff, President of the Executive of the Peasants' Delegates, was elected by a majority of 228.

APATHY OF RUSSIAN MASSES.

M. KERENSKY'S APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 21.
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 22.

In the course of his speech at the opening of the Preliminary Parliament, M. Kerensky declared in the name of democracy that although longing for peace it would never capitulate to force. The difficulties of governing the country at present were most painful, because they could not have recourse to measures outraging the ideas of equality and fraternity. Therefore he appealed to all parties and peoples to end the terrible anarchy which was more and more invading the state and leading rapidly to economic and financial crisis. The efforts of the Government hitherto had not availed against the apathy of the masses. The army was only waiting for the rear to do its duty in organising the work of production especially in feeding the army which was becoming more difficult daily.

RUSSIAN PEACE DEMANDS.

TO BE MADE IN INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 22.
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 22.

The following are among the Russian peace demands which M. Skobeleff, the delegate of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates will propose when he attends the inter-Allied conference in Paris:—

Free and uninfluenced plebiscite as regards the future of Alsace-Lorraine, and Italia Irredenta, restoration of Belgium. Serbia and Montenegro with compensation from the International Fund, restitution to Germany of all her colonies neutralisation of all straits leading to inner seas including the Suez and the Panama canals, disarmament on land and sea and creation of a system of militia.

ENEMY ATTEMPT TO FRATERNISE.

DISPERSED AT NAROTCH AND ON BUZEO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 7 a.m., Oct. 22.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—Our troops disregarded the enemy's signals to fraternise at the Narotch Lake and the Buzeo river. Our fire dispersed the signallers.

SITUATION IN RIGA GULF.

APPEAL FOR DEFENCE OF COUNTRY.

M KERENSKY ON EVACUATION OF PETROGRAD,

(RREUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 21.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Oct. 22.

The papers unanimously call on the people to realise the gravity of events in the Gulf of Riga and concentrate on the defence of the country. They declare that the fleet will defend the approaches to Petrograd to the last.

General Tchermissof has issued an Order on the northern front denouncing the agitators who are spreading the rumour that troops will desert from the trenches on given date.

M. Kerensky considers that the evacuation of Petrograd is by no means urgent but that it can be carried out gradually.

The "Bourse Gazette" understands that the Government will go to Moscow in the first fortnight in November.

The removal of factories, workshops and military schools has begun.

GERMAN ATTEMPT AT SEPARATE PEACE.

FAILS IN BUKHAREST.

(RREUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ODESSA, Oct. 21.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Oct. 22.

The French Minister to Roumania has arrived here. In a speech he said that Germany had tried to expel the Roumanian Army from Moldavia with the object of establishing at Bukharest a Government that would agree to a separate peace but the Roumanian army was resisting vigorously and protecting Bessarabia and as a result of the German and Bulgarian atrocities in the occupied Roumanian territory, the Germanophile politicians remaining in Bukharest declined to consider the infamous peace. Famine, however, threatened Moldavia and it was the duty of the Russian democracy speedily to organise the supplies.

SITUATION IN BALTIC ISLANDS

NAVAL BASE ON MOON SOUND TRANSFERRED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, October 22.
Recd., 3 p.m., Oct., 22.

A Russian naval communiqué says:—The general situation in the Baltic islands on the 19th instant was as follows:—The islands of Oesel and Moon are definitely in enemy hands. Operations on the Dago are hampered by marshes and also because, a small garrison is merely defending the coast batteries. The naval base on the Moon Sound including a bulk of warships, tugs, transports etc., has been transferred in the most orderly fashion to a safer point at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland despite enemy opposition.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 8 p.m. Oct. 22.

A German wireless communiqué says the Dago Island is in our hands. The enemy bombarded Osted (Ostend?) from the sea.

There was violent cannonading between Vauxaillon and Braye.

We have taken several hundred prisoners on the Dago Island. We have occupied the Schildau Island.

The Russian naval forces have left the Moon Sound proceeding in a northerly direction abandoning the Slava and four grounded vessels.

NAVAL FIGHT AT OESEL.

SERIOUS GERMAN LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HELSINGFORS, Oct. 21.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Oct. 22.

The crews of the two Russian torpedo-boats, which participated in the fight at Oesel, have arrived here. They declare that the fighting lasted practically without interruption from October 12th to 17th. The Germans lost one Dreadnought and one cruiser sunk, another cruiser wrecked, four torpedo-boats sunk and two disabled.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN E. AFRICA.

RUPONDA AND NYANGAO OCCUPIED.

GERMANS RETIRING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 7 a.m., Oct. 22.

An official communiqué from East Africa says:—

The main enemy forces retreating from Mbemkuru have reached Mahiwa abandoning the hospitals. We occupied Ruponda and the Lukeledi mission forced the Germans to retire in the direction of Nyangao and occupied Nyangao.

On Wednesday two Nigerian battalions were temporarily detached and suffered heavily. We joined up with them on Thursday and drove off counter-attacks. Fighting is proceeding.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

The General Officer Commanding the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force reports that during October 18th and 19th, successful operations were carried out in the vicinity of Deltawa and Kazil Robat. Our columns concentrated during the night of the 18th and 19th took the offensive on the following morning, and by an enveloping movement drove the enemy across the Dialha at a point to the north of Beled Ruz and at Kizil Robat where the Turkish forces destroyed the bridge and occupied the southern hills of Jebel Hamrin Ridge. Some prisoners were taken and also some wagon loads of ammunition.

LOT OF BRITISH PRISONERS IN TURKEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 8 p.m. Oct. 22.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hope replying to Mr. Hume-Williams, said "the Government has continually pressed Turkey to improve the lot of British prisoners but it cannot be said that improvement has resulted. A large number of able-bodied prisoners have been, however, transferred to working camps on the Bagdad railway east of Alepho to work under the railway construction company with which the Netherlands Minister in Constantinople has been able to make arrangements for better feeding and clothing. As it will be to the company's interest to maintain the health of prisoners it is to be hoped that the change will be to their benefit. No permission has been given for visits by the Geneva Red Cross but the Netherlands Minister has obtained leave to send a member of his staff to visit camps, not indeed to report on the condition of prisoners but to ascertain the amount of winter clothing they require."

CRITICAL SITUATION IN TURKEY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 22.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

An "Exchange" telegram from Athens says, it is stated that the situation in Turkey has become critical. The Liberals are openly co-operating with Old Turks making Enver Pasha's position difficult. It is believed that Turkey under the pressure of the populace will be forced to abandon the struggle.

EX-KING CONSTANTINE SUCCESSFULLY OPERATED ON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ZURICH, Oct. 21.
Recd. 7 a.m., Oct. 22.

Ex-King Constantine has been successfully operated on.

EX-KING CONSTANTINE.

IN GRAVE CONDITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 22

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Matin's" Zurich correspondent states that ex-King Constantine has undergone an operation in consequence of his old wound. His condition is grave.

ENEMIES' SCARCITY OF MEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 22.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Daily Mail's" correspondent at Athens states that official quarters learn that Turkey and Bulgaria demanded German reinforcements in Macedonia and that on the other hand Germany desires to draft troops from there to the Western front. The Turks and Bulgarians threatened to make a separate peace before Greece would be ready to apply her whole force. A meeting of monarchs at Sofia was called to reconcile these differences.

LORD SYDENHAM'S FULMINATIONS.

HIS LORDSHIP ON INDIAN SITUATION.

"CONGRESS AND LEAGUE NOT REPRESENTATIVE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Oct. 21.
Recd. 8-0 p.m., Oct. 22.

Writing in the "Sunday Times" Lord Sydenham says the situation in India is menacing and will require very careful handling. The National Congress and the Moslem League in nowise represent the people of India and the release of Mrs. Besant out of deference to the Indian equivalent of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates is a step towards anarchy. India's most pressing need is the abolition of the caste system and here lies a magnificent field of work for real Indian patriots. Such patriots exist but not in the small body of political agitators which is demanding power for its own ends.

HIS LORDSHIP'S DIAGNOSIS OF THE SITUATION.

Lord Sydenham instances the failure of the volunteer movement as a proof of how completely this class misrepresents real indian opinion. The contention that because the fighting classes of India have gallantly acquitted themselves in the field the Government of India ought immediately to be handed over to a section of English speaking Indians dominated by Brahmins and lawyers is a curious example of perverted reasoning, and there is nothing that the fighting classes of India, if they understood the issues, would so bitterly resent. The opposition to the crazy constitution formulated by homerulers is deep and widespread and it is inexplicable that proposals contemplating the transference of power to a narrow oligarchy should be supported by professing democrats.

"SCOPE FOR REFORMS."

There is ample scope for reforms in India, such as drastic decentralisation and gradual raising of every province to the status of a council of government. It would be easy to give Indians posts in the administration provided competitive examinations were not accepted as the only test of fitness. Local and municipal government could be transferred to Indians in an even greater degree than at present and an attempt to restore the village panchayats is well worth making. The development and reform of education and complete overhauling of civil law and procedure are also needed. Such reforms would hasten the time when we might hand over our great trust to the Indian Government based on representative institutions and controlled by enlightened public opinion. The present unrest has been artificially created and is visibly retarding what every lover of India must desire.

LORD SYDENHAM'S NOTE OF ALARM.

Meanwhile the first interest of the masses is peace and order which the British rule alone can secure. If by obeying the interested clamour of a little minority we permit that rule to be weakened we shall court disaster darker and deeper than that following the break up of the Moghul empire. We must continue to govern fearlessly with the single purpose of uplifting the masses and remedying every legitimate grievance, thus retaining the general confidence which we have deservedly won. As soon as the Indian people are fit for self-government it will instantly be given them.

BESANT DEBATE TO BE RAISEED IN LORDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 22.

The "Madras Mail's" London correspondent telegraphed on the 20th instant.

Lord Sydenham raises the Besant debate in the House of Lords next week.

Comments regarding the affair are widespread.

The "Birmingham Post" admits that the issues raised are of much gravity.

The "Manchester Despatch" considers Mr. Montagu's reply as not calculated to relieve Anglo-Indian anxiety.

The "Daily Express" says:—The release of Mrs. Besant, who when all is said and done, has been a dangerous agitator, has created an extremely bad impression.

The "Liverpool Courier" praises the prompt action of the Indian provincial authorities in dealing with sedition.

The "Aberdeen Journal" considers the difficulties if not the dangers of Mr. Montagu's visit obvious. Even liberal papers like the "Yorkshire Observer" are imploring Anglo-Indians to remember that they need have no fear of dangerous concessions to revolutionary opinion. Practically no one has a good word to say of Mr. Montagu's action.

GREAT BRITAIN GRANTS PASSPORT TO LUXBURG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 21.
Recd. 7 a.m., Oct. 22.

Great Britain has granted safe-conduct to Luxburg.

INDIANS AND HOME RULE.

A REPLY TO THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

Mr. B. P. Wadia delivered an address at Girgaon last week before a crowded meeting on "The Present Political Situation." Mr. B. G. Horniman, who presided, in the course of his speech said:—

Gentlemen, in the very exhilarating address, which Mr. Wadia has given to us, he has stated very logically the claim of India for self-government, as enjoyed by the other Dominions in the Empire, according to the principles of liberty and freedom, for which Great Britain and her Allies are waging the present war. Well, the claim of India to self-government, or rather to Home Rule, is unanswerable. Have the English and Europeans who are demonstrating against Home Rule in this country realised what the position of this country would be at the end of the war if Great Britain, assisted by Indian treasure and Indian blood, having waged this war in order to achieve self-government for all countries of the world, and laid it down that democratic principles should be applied to all countries of the world, refused to apply those principles to that great deppendency of Great Britain, India? No Englishman could face that position without a feeling of shame, and I am perfectly certain that when the matter is properly laid before the public in Great Britain and Ireland, we shall find that British public opinion will realise the justice, the logic and the reason of India's claim, and all this opposition of European traders and officialism in India will collapse like a pack of cards. (Cheers.) I would emphatically say that the claim of these people to represent European opinion is an absurd claim without any justification It may be, as Mr. Wadia told you, the unfortunate fact that the selfish interests of European traders and European officials in this country have prevented justice being done to this country by the British democracy, but if that has been the case, that is no argument for the continuation of this state of affairs (cheers.) The people of England must realise that this demand for self-government is the result of a real political awakening and that the Indian people can claim to manage their own affairs. The claim of India for self-government, so far as it is based on principle, is, as Mr. Wadia has shown very clearly, an absolutely unanswerable one to those whose minds are not prejudiced by selfishness or vested interests.

THE BISHOP'S DICTA.

But it appears that although their claim for self-government is unanswerable in principle and logic, still the people of India are peculiar in their psychology and so extraordinarily foolish that they do not want to have self-government! (Laughter) I say that on a very high authority, because I read in the papers the other day that no less a person than the Bishop of Bombay delivered an address at Poona in which he examined the political conditions prevailing in this country at the present moment, and laid it down that the question of the grant of self-government now or in the immediate future to India was entirely out of the field. You know that Bishops and missionaries, when they go Home, sometimes are looked upon as authorities by the people there, who naturally, but in this case erroneously, suppose that persons, going to foreign countries and living there for a long time, are acquainted with the conditions and feelings of the people among whom they have been living. Therefore, when the Bishop of Bombay ventures into the political field, I think it is important to take some notice of what he says, and I want to apply a test to some of the observations he made. He said that the political corollary of Mahomedanism was an autocracy (laughter.) Mahomedanism is the most democratic religion in the world but we may pass that by. Then he said that the political corollary of Hinduism was an oligarchy, (laughter) and therefore I suppose we must conclude that because India consists chiefly of Hindus and Mahomedans, she must be ruled by an autocracy or by an oligarchy or a combination of the two (laughter). But I would ask the Bishop of Bombay why, if he is here as a Christian Bishop and if he wants Christian principles to be spread in India, he should not be desirous that the political corollary of Christianity as we find it in Europe should be established in this country. (Loud cheers).

A CHALLENGE!

He also confidently asserted that the masses of India did not want to govern themselves, that they wanted to be governed by other people, (laughter) and that they only asked that the Government should be unprejudiced and impartial. Now, I would like to ask his lordship whether he is prepared to go to any district in any part of India, where the masses are to be found, accompanied by Mrs. Besant, or Mr. Tilak, or Mr. Jinnah or Mr. Jamnadas or by any other political leader he likes to select, or even by my humble self, and let us invite the opinion of the masses and ascertain whether he is right or we are right as to whether the masses want self-government or not (cheers.) I will undertake to say that he will get an answer of such a character that he will never venture to make such an assertion again (Loud Cheers). Gentlemen, that is unfortunately the sort of nonsensical propaganda we have to deal with from European Bishops and European traders. Speaking as an Englishman, I claim to say that this opinion of theirs is not opinion which can be properly described as European opinion, if it means English opinion and not German opinion. If they claim to represent English opinion, then, they represent only the opinion of a very small clique of English people here and in England for their views are opposed to every tradition and principle of British liberty and freedom. (Cheers.) I think I can claim to represent a far greater body of English opinion than they do when I claim for India the political rights which British statesmen have asserted again and again are indispensable to just government throughout the world.

NEED FOR AGITATION.

And until you get those rights you must agitate for them, and especially at a time when reconstruction is in the air. Agitation is regarded in official circles as a most reprehensible thing to carry on at this juncture, because the war is going on, and they ask us not to embarrass the Government. Well, the disapproval of political agitation in India by such people did not begin with the war and there is no more reason why we should take notice of these appeals, at this particular moment than there is to take notice of them at any other time. Agitations of a variety of political character are being carried on at this moment in England and other countries all over the world. As Mr. Wadia says, the political agitation in Russia was of such a character as to develop into a revolution. We have been told by Lord Sydenham, who poses as a great authority in this matter, that as Russia is in a somewhat disturbed and divided condition, so far from presenting an illustration of the desirability of conferring self-government on India, it ought to give us a warning, because we must discover in it an illustration of the danger of removing the central authority. My reply is that it is an illustration of the danger of allowing that authority in a vicious form to exist too long. (Loud cheers). An agitation of a constitutional character, is an agitation that the British democracy thoroughly understand. As long as they think that the Indian people are sitting quiet, they will take no notice of you and will conclude that you are perfectly content with the conditions that prevail. You must agitate not by pleading in an humble attitude, as Mr. Basu would like you to do, but by conducting a vigorous constitutional agitation like that which secured the release of Mrs. Besant and others. Then we will have Home Rule. (Loud cheers).

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

With regard to the claim of these European traders here to speak with authority on the political situation in India, I will remind you of a significant contrast. When the war broke out there was a meeting in the Town Hall of the citizens and residents of Bombay in order to declare their loyalty to the King-Emperor. I was present there and I am ashamed to say that, though the Hall was crowded with an enthusiastic Indian audience, with the exception of one or two Barra Sahibs on the platform there was not a single European in the Hall to declare his allegiance to the King-Emperor in that hour of crisis. On such an occasion they could not leave their Gymkhanas and their Clubs, but the moment it is suggested that their vested interests are going to suffer, there is a political awakening, and they all flock to the Skating Rink (laughter) to show their wonderful grasp of the political situation and to show also how dangerously Mrs. Besant and others are misleading the Indian public. How can this sort of politics command respect? (Loud cheers).

"TRAFALGAR DAY" NAVAL PARADE.

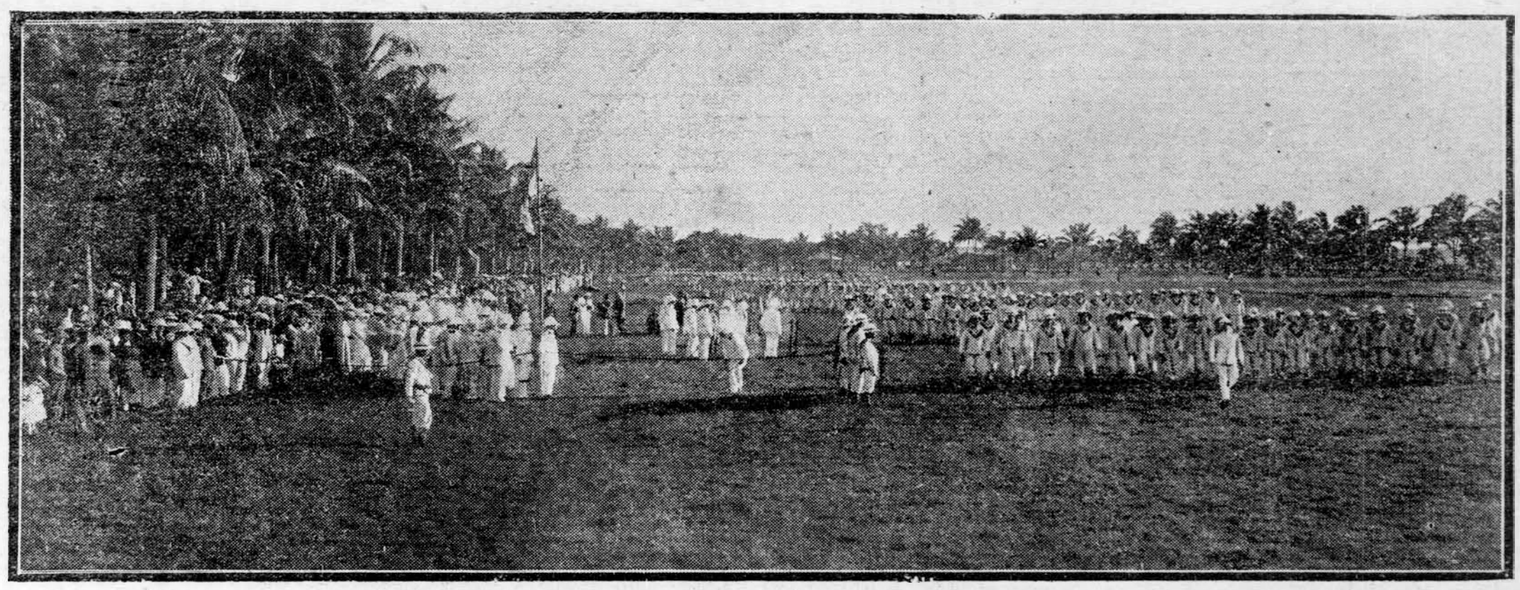

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

MARCHING PAST THE NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND BRIGADIER-GENERAL KNIGHT.

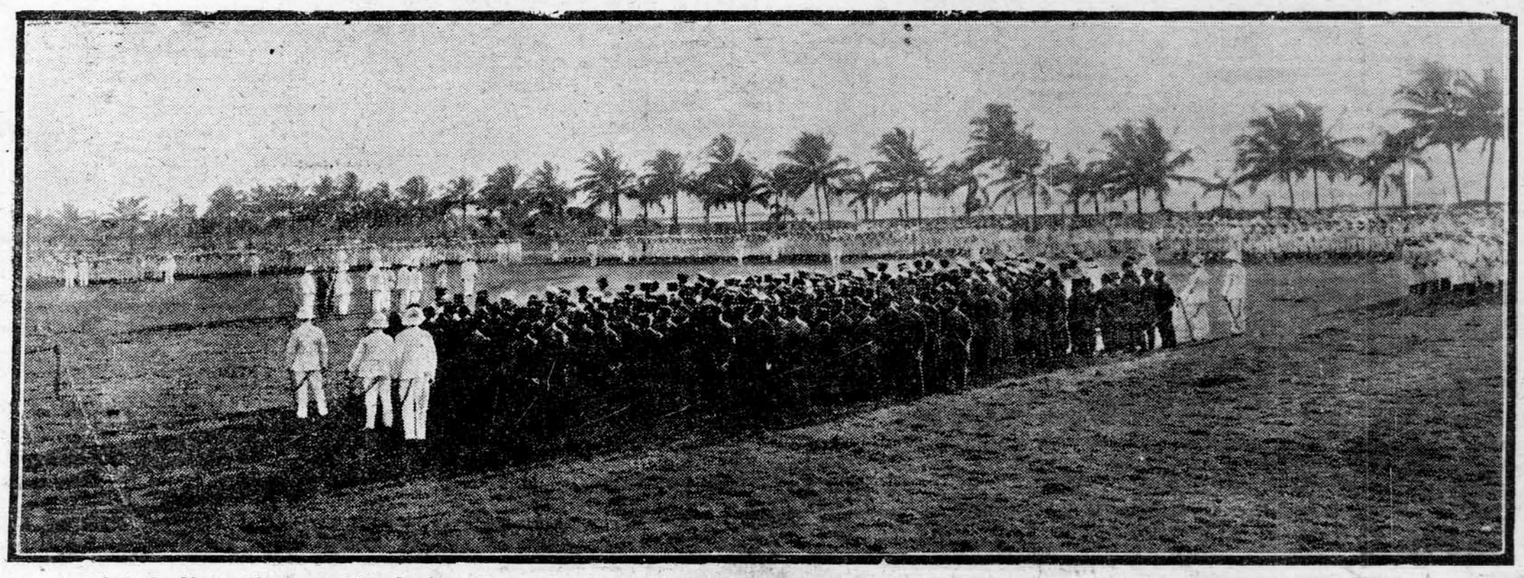

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS.

MR. MONTAGU'S DEFENCE.

THE "PATRIKA" ON ANGLO-INDIAN AGITATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.

Commenting on the statement made by the Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons regarding the release of Mrs. Besant, the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says:—It is quite clear that Mr. Montagu is none the worse for the stings of the hornets and wasps that attacked him in the House of Commons. We are afraid that Anglo-Indian agitators will also try to take their revenge on Mr. Montagu when he comes to India. Indeed rumour is that they intend to boycott him from their clubs and show by their conduct that they have nothing but contempt for him. This is not at all surprising, for they hissed his name at their public meeting at Dalhousie Institute and they are speaking of him in their newspapers in abominable terms. We have no doubt that Mr. Montagu will survive this impotent Anglo-Indian fury and earn the thanks of his sovereign and gratitude of Indians by granting them Home Rule and making them happy and prosperous and a source of real strength to the British Empire.

MORE CRITICISM OF MR. MONTAGU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 21.

The "Madras Mail's" London correspondent cabled on the 18th instant:—The Madras debate was of very wide currency. Papers generally lay stress on the fact that Mr. Montagu incurred sharp criticism owing to his tenderness towards some seditionmongers.

Mr. Richard Jebb writing in the "Morning Post" denounces the mischief in the act of intervention, which fragrantly violates the declared policy—a pledge to the rulers and peoples of India—that the Government of India should enjoy the same complete autonomy as the Government of Australia. In order to placate the disloyal faction Mr. Montagu has alienated the confidence of all those in India, Native or British, who were prepared to support genuinely the liberal policy of making the Indian Empire a peer of the free Dominions in the Britannic Commonwealth.

The "Yorkshire Post" strongly denounces Mr. Montagu's methods which may lead to disasters much greater than the resignation of Mr. Montagu.

Even the "Manchester Guardian" notes that Mr. Montagu disclaims any personal responsibility for Mrs. Besant's release.

LINGAYAT DEPUTATION TO MR. MONTAGU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 22.

At a meeting of the Lingayats held at Sholapur under the presidency of Rao Sahib Shivamurti Swamy Kanabargemuth it was resolved to send a deputation to Mr. Montagu to place before him the point of view of the Lingayats in the Central Division in connection with the forthcoming reforms in the Government of India, and an association for safeguarding the interests of the Lingayat community was formed under the presidentship of Mr. Gurushantappa Umbarge. A Lingayats' Conference to draw up the necessary representation for submission to the Secretary of State for India will also be held on the 1st proximo.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES FOR BACKWARD CLASSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 22.

A conference of the backward classes in the Presidency is proposed to be held at Nipani on the 20th instant, the principal question before the Conference being whether the backward classes which are in a minority in the Presidency should demand separate electorates in the coming reorganisation of the machinery of Government.

MR. DADABHOY AND IMPERIAL COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 22.

At a meeting of the C. P. Provincial Congress Committee held yesterday a resolution requesting the Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy not to offer himself for re-election for the Imperial Council, as he does not keep pace with the progress of the present political thoughts, and in case he does so, requesting members of the local Legislative Council to do justice to the claims of other candidates, was passed by an overwhelming majority.

WELL-KNOWN RACE HORSE DEAD.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.

Lang Whang the celebrated race horse, belonging to Mr. Bates, Steward, Royal Calcutta Turf Club, died lately. The horse was imported into this country last year and won out of five starts, four races and was placed third in the other. Originally placed in the second division he was owing to brilliant performances promoted to the first division.

A special meeting of the Burma Legislative Council was held at eleven yesterday morning at Government House, Maymyo, in connection with the Burma Ghee Adulteration Bill 1917 when the Hon. Mr. W. F. Rice, officiating Lieut-Governor, presided. The Hon. Mr. Webb was given leave to introduce the bill and it was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report on it by Wednesday.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

RESOLUTION TO INVITE MR. MONTAGU TO CONGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

(*Delayed in transmission.*)

At a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee held this evening, Mr. C. R. Das presiding, it was resolved that the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress should be asked to invite Mr. Montagu to attend the Congress sittings. It was also resolved that a deputation of 25 members of the Provincial Congress Committee should wait upon the Secretary of State and the Viceroy with an address and a scheme of reforms.

BENGALEE BATTALION.

400 SOLDIERS ARRIVE IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.

A batch of four hundred Bengalee soldiers who had just finished their training arrived here this evening and were received on arrival at the station by Lieutenant Quarry and other promoters of the Bengalee Battalion movement. The soldiers who looked quite smart and in good form will shortly proceed on service.

"OUR DAY."

NIZAM'S DONATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

The Nizam of Hyderabad has addressed the following letter to her Excellency Lady Chelmsford:—"I shall be glad if your Excellency will be good enough to receive a general subscription of one lakh on my part towards this truly beneficient and praiseworthy object which you are so kindly prompting for the benefit of the British and Indian troops serving in the field."

MILITARY FUNERAL ACCORDED TO SIR P. LUKIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

Surgeon-General Sir Paredy Lukis was accorded a military funeral this evening, civil and military officers attending.

BOOKS OF THE HOUR

Mr Montagu on Indian Affairs'

An exhaustive collection of all the speeches delivered by Mr. E. S Montagu on Indian Affairs with an introduction by Dr. Sir S. Aiyar. 450 p.p. D. C. 18 mo.

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Mr. Ramaswami Sastri has given vital help towards the understanding of Rabindranath and his religious, lyrical and dramatic conceptions an also a comprehensive study that is invaluable. The author does for Tagore what Stopford Brooke has done for Tennyson and Browning—to supply a popular exposition, critical and exhaustive of the following works of Tagore, viz., Gitanjali, Gardener, The Crescent Moon, Chitra, The King of the dark Chamber, The Post Office, Translation of one hundred poems of Kabir Fiction, Sadhana, Tagore's Miscellaneous Writings and Speeches.

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COMMERCIAL

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 22.

This morning the quotations for Good Broach April were Rs 424 Exchange terms and Rs. 428 Association terms. The underlying weakness of the market was clearly shown on Saturday, and though we may see fluctuations we look for lower prices shortly, particularly if there is easiness in the Home markets. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs 421 for Good Broach and declined in a few minutes to Rs. 415/16 owing to free offerings and little demand. A little later on the rate touched Rs. 415 and then jumped to Rs. 422 on some covering. A line of Good Broach was done on Association terms at Rs. 425. At Colaba business was done on Exchange terms at Rs. 424 and Rs. 428, and the market closed unsettled at Rs. 427. A fair business has been done to-day in an irregular market jobbers and others covering and some speculators selling.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been very moderate and prices are easier.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	—	April	427
Fine Hinganghat Wardah	—	January	420
„ Nagpur Kamptl	„	„	416
„ Khamgaon Akola	„	„	395
„ Khandeish	„	„	380
„ Muthia	„	„	370
„ Bengal	„	„	336
Fully Good Bengal	„	„	313

Quotations for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Broach good	—	April	429
Bengal Fully good	—	January	317

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 22ND OCTOBER 1917.

Growths.	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	341	313		1-25 January
M.G. Stnd Punjab	222	302		„
M.G. Wardha	420			„
M. G. Nagpore	416			„
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple	400	362		„
M.G. Khandeish	384			„
M.G. Muthia	372		426	1-25 April

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 20th October:—

Cotton	—	893 bales.
Wheat	—	11,277 cwts.
Linseed	—	3,206 „
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	—	411 „
Gingelyseed	—	115 „
Poppyseed	—	Nil
Groundnuts	—	585 „
Castorseed	—	6,158 „
Rice	—	5,334 „
Myrabollams	—	1 111 „
Cottonseed	—	1,400 „
Mowraseed	—	Nil
Gram	—	7,528 „
Jowar	—	229 „
Mates	—	104 „
Barley	—	410 „

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 22nd Oct. 1917, at 6 p.m.

Growths	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery
Bengals (M.G)	..	338	313	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	332	317	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	380	350	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Akola Khamg Karanja (M.G)	..	390	370	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G)	..	392	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G)	..	398	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	410	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	415	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	420	400	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	..	425	1/25th Apl. 18
Mathia (M.G.)	..	372	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Oct. 22nd—4 p.m

Ready.		Bazaar Terms. Rs.	as.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	—	44	0	0	6	10	0
„ „ Cawnpore 70-30	—	43	8	0	6	10	0
„ Karachi Bangla	—	42	0	0	6	9	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	—	6	9	0	6	15	0
„ Cawnpore	—	6	8	0	6	14	0
„ Yellow Cawnpore	—	6	14	0	7	4	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	—	7	4	0	7	10	0
„ Thin	—	6	15	0	7	5	0
Teelseed, White 85.15	—	45	0	0	8	8	0
„ Gajar 75.25	—	44	0	0	8	4	0
„ Black	—	36	0	0	8	0	0
„ Gajar 50.50	—	43	0	0	8	2	0
Poppyseed, White	—	7	5	0	7	11	0
Groundnuts	—	26	8	0	7	11	0
Mowraseed	—	4	8	0	4	12	0

Forward.	Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat April-May	6	9	0
Linseed May	8	0	0

BULLION.

The Silver market was quiet and dull following the decline in London.

Bar Gold 26-1.
Sovereign 16-3.
Silver Ready ex-duty 96-10.
Silver 1st Sett. ex-duty 96-12.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 months' sight credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 195.
3 months' sight France Fr. 202¼.
T. T. on Japan Rs 150.
60 days' Sight Japan Rs 140¼.
Bank demand on New York Rs 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 p.c. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 2/7 p.c.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent Conversion Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent small pieces 69.
3 per cent small pieces 58.
4 per cent Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice 80.
4 per cent Port Trust Bond long-dated 78.
Municipal long-dated 76.
Municipal short-dated 80.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan/July 79.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 92½
Sanitary 94.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was steady and a fair amount of business was put through chiefly in cotton mill shares. Tata Irons were also steady and closed at 262/8.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1830 to 1852½ Fazulbhoys from 832/8 to 852/8, Madhavjis from 2465 to 2480, Bombay Uniteds from 850 to 862/8, Nagpurs from 2615 to 2625, Davids from 570 to 582/8, Shapurjis from 137/8 to 141/4, Simplex from 885 to 930.

Coorla improved to 705, Crescents to 267/8, Currimbhoys to 377/8, Indian Bleachings to 255, Indore Malwas to 387/8, Kohinoors to 985, Pearls to 575, Maneckji Petits to 2100, Swadeshis to 1845, Tata Mills to 810.

Century declined to 387/8, Colaba to 1350, Finlays to 395 Kasturchands to 1325, New Greats to 285, Swan to 487/8.

Tata Iron ordinary improved to 262/8, and New Ordinaries to 83/12 premium, Deferreds improved to 1240.

Katni ordinary declined to 272/8, Deferreds to 1340, Bundi improved to 21/8, and Indian Cement declined to 345.

Bombay Tramway declined to 357/8, Bombay Steams to 287/8 Ex-dividend, and Bombay Burmas to 1030.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., in their circular dated, September, 13th, state:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows a trifling increase as compared with last week's return.

New York has announced that gold to the value of 3,655,000 has been shipped or engaged to be shipped to Japan, Peru, Spain etc.

The Transvaal gold output for August, 1917, amounted to £3,314,079 as compared with £3,318,116 in August, 1916 and £3,219,094 in July, 1917, showing remarkable steadiness.

The West African gold output for July, 1917, amounted to £142,017 as compared with £128,574 in July, 1916, and £114,489 in June, 1917.

By Presidential proclamation, the exportation of coin, bullion and currency, from the U. S. A. has been prohibited except under license.

The Japanese Treasury has prohibited exports of gold and silver bullion or specie except when licensed.

It is reported in the "Pioneer Mail" that "paper money has depreciated to such an extent in Syria, that Djemal had to issue a proclamation ordering the leading merchants and bankers to take steps to maintain the value at a parity with gold, and threatening to deport ten per cent. of them to Anatolia if they did not do so. It is interesting to note that in his proclamation he expressly stated that the managers of the German banks would not be exempted from liability to deportation.

SILVER.

There has been no change in the conditions attaching to the market, which have again brought about an advance in quotations.

The price rose by halfpennies to 49, 49½, 50, on the 7th, 10th and 11th instant. respectively.

Substantial shipments are being made from San Francisco to China.

The gold holding of the Indian Treasury (in London and India combined) has increased by a further 78 lakhs, but the silver holding has decreased by 21 lakhs the first set-back since June, 7th, when the total stood at 1,492 lakhs as compared with the present total of 2,879 lakhs. This is the period when free withdrawals of rupees are customary for the financing of crops.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

NOTES IN CIRCULATION per cent 10284 August, 22 10515 August, 31, 10578 September, 7.

Reserve in silver coin & bullion 2,840 August, 22, 2,900, Augusut, 31, 2,879, September, 7.

Gold coin & bullion in India. 1,041, August, 22, 1,212, August, 31, 1,328, September 7.

Gold in England, 255, August, 22, 255, August, 31, 217, September, 7.

The stock in Bombay on the 4th instant, consisted of 2 lacs bars, the same as reported on the 28th August.

The sacck in Shanghai on the 8th September, 1917, consisted of about 22,200,000 ounces in sybee and 15,000,000 dollars as compared with about 21,700,000 ounces in sycee and 15,400,000 dollars on the 1st September, 1917.

Quotations for bar silver p. oz. std.:—
September 7, 49 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
September 8, 49, cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
September 10, 49½ cash. No. quotation fixed for forward delivery.
September 11, 50, cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
September 12, 50, cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
September 13, 50, cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
Average 49.583.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 1/16d. above that fixed a week ago.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay as on 20th October, 1917.

LIABILITIES:

	Rs.
Capital	10[illegible] 00,000
Reserve Fund	9[illegible] 00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 264,39,[illegible]	
„ Deposits at Branches „ 111,94,074	
	376,3[illegible],542
Other Deposits	29,59,31,513
Post Bills	[illegible]
Sundries	26,44,549
Rs.	35,54,12,535

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	455,49,317
Other authorised Securities	27,77,098
Credits on Government and other authorised securities	105,78,614
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	421,37,955
Bills Discounted and Purchased	110,21,283
Dead Stock	9,36,149
Stamps	5,898
Bullion	3,185
Balances with other Banks	6,47,965
Sundries	2,95,925
Cash	24,14,59,166
Rs.	35,54,12,535

AGENCY SUBORDINATE SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There is abnormal rise in the prices of foodstuff and all other necessaries of life and so the Government of Bombay has appointed a Committee to consider the question of granting local allowances to the Government servants in Bombay drawing less than Rs. 100 monthly salary. I think it will not be out of place, however, if the Government be kind enough to extend the scope of that inquiry for the servants of the Agencies of Kathiawar, Mahikantha, Revakantha, Palanpur, who draw salary of Rs. 100 and less. The prices of all articles—food and other necessaries—have been almost doubled and one does not know if the normal condition will ever be restored even after the war. The result is that these servants quietly bear all the difficulties of life owing to poor salaries or resort to other means. Even the wages of ordinary labourers have been raised nearly 100 per cent., but the salaries of Government servants, which were fixed at a time when everything was very cheap, have remained the same.—Yours, etc.,

ONLOOKER.

Rajkot.

WITTENBERG HORRORS.

MR. GERARD'S ACCOUNT OF PRISONERS SUFFERINGS.

The following account of the treatment of British and French prisoners in the German camp of Wittenberg, "the worst prison camp he ever visited," is given by Mr. Gerard in his book on "The First Days of the Great War," published by the "Daily Telegraph":—

Russian soldiers who seem to carry typhus fever with them without apparently suffering much from it themselves, when arriving at Wittenberg were not properly disinfected, and in consequence typhus fever broke out in camp. Several British medical officers there protested with the camp commander against the herding together of the French and British prisoners with the Russians. But the camp commander said: "You will have to know your Allies." And he kept all of his prisoners together, and thus as surely condemned to death a number of French and British prisoners of war as though he had stood them against the wall and ordered them shot by a firing squad.

APPALLING CONDITIONS.

Conditions in the camp during the period of this epidemic were frightful. The camp was virtually deserted by the Germans, and I understand that the German doctor did not make as many visits to the camp as the situation required. The Germans employed a large number of police dogs in this camp, and these dogs were not only used in watching the outside of the camp, in order to prevent the escape of prisoners, but were used within the camp. Many complaints were made to me by prisoners concerning these dogs, prisoners stating that men had been bitten by the dogs.

It seemed undoubtedly true that the prisoners there had been knocked about and beaten in a terrible manner by their guards, and one guard went so far as to strike one of the British medical officers in the camp. There were about thirty-seven civilian prisoners in the camp who had been there all through the typhus epidemic. I secured the removal of these civilian prisoners to the general civilian camp at Ruhleben, and the conditions at Wittenberg may be judged by the fact that when it was announced to these civilians that they were to be taken from Wittenberg to another camp one of them was so excited by the news of release that he fell dead upon the spot. In talking over conditions at Wittenberg with Von Jagow I said, "Suppose I go back to Wittenberg and shoot some of these dogs, what can you do to me?" Soon after the dogs disappeared from the camp.

THREE EUROPEAN SETTLEMENTS AND THE FOURTH.

It is a good principle when one has a piece of important business on hand to look carefully into previous transactions of a similar nature. Present perfection may not be attained, but certain obvious difficulties and dangers may thereby be avoided. Soon Europe will be faced with a Peace Conference of unexampled magnitude; a continent will once more require to be resettled, on a scale never before seen. The issues will be incomparably vaster than ever before, but in principle and essence the problems to be solved will not differ very materially from previous European settlements. There were three such settlements during the nineteenth century, at Paris and Vienna in 1814-15, at Paris in 1856, and at Vienna in 1856; and they all had this in common, that they failed to do what they set out to do. An examination of them may help to prevent a repetition of the mistakes committeed at all of them, and Sir John Macdonnell extracts the moral in an article which appears in the September number of the "Contemporary Review." Each of the three settlements showed a fallacious conception dominant; each a failure to rise to the height of a great opportunity; each was concerned with "interests" and "systems" not identical with, often adverse to, the welfare and wishes of the people affected; each showed international politics moving along lines which domestic politics have abandoned wherever democratic institutions exist. The writer concludes:—

The story of the three settlements is one of failure, which will be repeated at the next Congress, unless the mistakes which I have described are shunned—unless future settlements are based upon "the principle that Governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that no right anywhere exists to hand people about from sovereignty to sovereignty"; unless provision is made for changes from time to time in order to give effect to that principle; unless the settlement is not merely the balance of power in a new form, but an arrangement for the peaceful development of free peoples. But more is needed than principles and good intentions. Failure will be repeated if we enter into the Congress as little prepared as we entered into the war—if all the many difficult questions certain to arise are not first thought out down to points of detail. No lesson is more clearly taught by the history of the three settlements than that the diplomatists who are prepared with well-considered solutions, who initiate and not merely criticise, are most likely to have their own way.

The Head-Masters' Conference organised for the first time in Madras commenced its sessions on Saturday morning Mr. J. H. Stone, Director of Public Instruction, formally opened the session and made a speech dwelling on the importance of the gathering. He scouted the idea that the conference had been engineered by Government. Papers were then read on educational subjects and the conference then adjourned.

Mr. M. Smither, I.C.S., acts as Judge of the Calcutta High Court for Justice Sir Asutosh Mukerjee on deputation with the Calcutta University Commission.

The Poona District Conference which was originally proposed to be held at Jamnar early in November is likely to be postponed sine die owing to the outbreak of plague at Jaunar.

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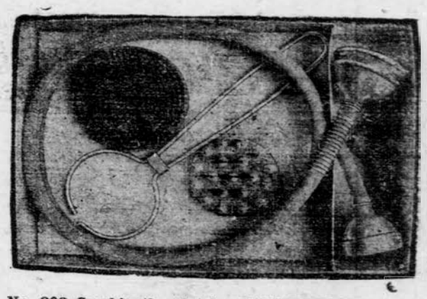

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

The disturbance off Nellore is weakening while that in the east of the Arabian Sea is strengthening. Rainfall has been nearly general in the west coast of the Peninsula, and Madras Deccan, local in Lower Burma, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, Mysore, south-east Madras and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Bihar and Orissa.

The chief amounts are :—Belgaum and Chittaldrug one and a half inches, Raichur three, Cuddapah two, Masulipatam three.

Forecast :—Decrease of rain on Madras coast.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT,

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 22nd October, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in Rajputana. Temperature is in defect in east Rajputana but in excess in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is above normal in Central India West and at the coast stations in Gujarat and Kathiawar but in defect at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 1.01in., Mormugao 0.85in. and Karwar 1.31in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in south Hyderabad and local in the Bombay Deccan; Bijapur has had 0.74in., Belgaum 1.53in. and Hyderabad 0.13in. Skies are heavily clouded in the southern half of the division and lightly or moderately clouded in the northern half. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is in excess except in the extreme southern districts.

General Remarks.—The depression which lay yesterday off the north Coromandel coast does not seem to have changed much in position. Another depression has appeared off the south Konkan. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan and south Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and on the Coromandel coast and local in the Bombay Deccan. The depression in the Arabian Sea may move in some northerly direction.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and on the north Coromandel coast and in the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan and south Hyderabad, and some showers in the north Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 21st Oct. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.744	Inch
Temperature of Air	83.5	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.9	"
Dew Point	77.3	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.822	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	7.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	89.9	"
Minimum do.	78.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,E	ENE NNW,
Movement of Wind do. do	117	Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock :—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Oct.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Oct.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	22	m 3	6	26	9	22	m 9	4	20	9
		8	54a	24	7		8	50a	17	6
Tues	23	m 4	7	26	2	23	m 10	28	20	10
		4	12a	24	2		10	0a	18	5
Wed.	24	m 5	18	25	9	24	m 0	17a	20	3
		5	34a	24	2		11	30a	19	0
Thur.	25	m 6	29	26	1	25	1	23a	19	1
		6	52a	24	11					
Fri.	26	m 7	35	26	6	26	m 1	5	19	0
		8	20a	26	2		2	11a	17	9
Sat.	27	m 8	30	27	1	27	m 2	14	18	7
		9	18a	27	6		2	53a	16	3
Sun.	28	m 9	17	27	7	28	m 3	6	18	2
		10	5a	28	9		3	53a	15	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 22 (Monday)	6h. 34m.	6h. 12m.
" 23 (Tuesday)	6h. 35m.	6h. 11m.
" 24 (Wednesday)	6h. 35m.	6h. 10m.
" 25 (Thursday)	6h. 35m.	6h. 9m.
" 26 (Friday)	6h. 35m.	6h. 9m.
" 27 (Saturday)	6h. 36m.	6h. 8m.
" 28 (Sunday)	6h. 36m.	6h. 8m.

Phases of the Moon :—

	d	h.	m
Last Quarter	8	3	44.3 a.m.
New Moon	16	8	11.0 a.m.
First Quarter	23	8	7.70 p.m.
Full Moon	30	11	49.2 a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 22nd October, 1917, was 29.938 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The following casualties are announced :—

KILLED.

Lieut A J Adamson, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J B Bailey, East Yorkshires.
Lieut K G Barrett, Field Artillery.
Capt J Bogle, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut P Braidford, Durhams.
Capt H C Buckell, Durhams.
Second-Lieut E Charleston, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut R T Charlton, Durhams.
Second-Lieut D I G Clark, Seaforths.
Capt H J Clifford, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut C H Cooke, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut W Y Craig, Liverpools.
Capt D Eastwood, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut L G Edwards, King's Royal Rifles
Major J A Gibbs, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut A H Gilbert, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut S G Gordon, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut H F Gough, North Staffords.
Lieut N Groom, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut C N Hamilton-Jones, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut S H Hawksworth, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut R G Hobbs, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut W R Holloway, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut R T Hopkin, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut J H Hoskyn, Liverpools.
Capt E J W Hughes, Machine Gun Corps.
Capt J N D Keys, Essex.
Capt A Langley, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut C H Lee, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut R F Lewis, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut H C Lindop, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut J Machaffie, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G N McHale, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut G W McKenzie, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R D W McKergow, Dragoons.
Second-Lieut M J Marsden, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut L F Norman, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut H P Oates, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut C McK Payne, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut N R Phillips, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J W Pool, Cameronians.
Capt A Pumphrey, Durhams.
Second-Lieut D L Reid, Essex.
Second-Lieut J M Reilly, Royal Scots.
Major T M Rixon, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut G Robson, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut F G Savage, Wiltshires.
Lieut F T Shapland, Wiltshires.
Capt R Shaw, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut D H Spratt, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut S M Spurway, Flying Corps.
Lieut V H Stiles, Londons.
Lieut C H H Thomas, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut W R Tiptaft, West Ridings.
Capt C A Town, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut S F Vick, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut F C Walker, Liverpools.
Capt G S Wallington, King's Royal Rifles.
Major G B Ward, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut C W Butterfield, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut G W Jackson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H Lawrence, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut C H Mitchell, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A Wilson, West Yorkshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut W Baker, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J Cave, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut M Duncan, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut W L Griffiths, Welsh Regiment.
Capt F Hardie, Medicals.
Second-Lieut H J Ingram, Rifle Brigade.
Capt O R Lloyd, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut R O Jenkins, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut P I Marston, Durhams.
Lieut J R Murray, Seaforths.
Capt N B Risley, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut S P Siebert, Rifle Brigade.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut B Abbott, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut C W Adams, Garrison Artillery.
Capt H Allen, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut W V Amos, Oxford and Bucks.
Capt C H Arkwright, Field Artillery.
Capt C L Armstrong, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut H Armstrong, Northumberlands.
Lieut T O Atkinson, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Capt B G Baker, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut E G Baker, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut P H Ballantyne, Seaforths.
Lieut W Barraclough, West Yorkshires.
Lieut R O Betts, Londons.
Second-Lieut B G Bickmore, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S R Birtles, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut F L Bell, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut F Bevington, Oxford and Bucks.
Capt C C Birch, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut K W Blaxter, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W K Borrett, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut C R Bradshaw, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut A K H Brown, Gordons.
Second-Lieut J Brown, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut W E Brown, Field Artillery.
Capt C J D Browne, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut P Butlin, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut D W T Cain, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut T A Cairns, Devons.
Second-Lieut A Calder, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut W J Camplin, King's Royal Rifles.
Capt A C Carter, Manchesters.
Capt P R L Charrington, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut W R Clayton, Cheshires.
Capt W Cockburn, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut J W Congdon, Rifle Brigade.
Capt H E D Cullen, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut D L T Dally, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut W Dent, West Kents.
Lieut J A Dommett, Somersets.
Second-Lieut R Done, South Lancashires.
Lieut H Duncalfe, Yorkshires.
Capt L W Edwards, Welsh Regiment.
Capt E A Emmet, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut R S G Epps, Londons.
Second-Lieut H T Fice, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut C E Fischer, Engineers.
Second-Lieut E Fleming, Durhams.
Capt J Fox, Liverpools.
Lieut G D Gale, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C McK Gall, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut-Colonel A V A Gayer, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut R W Gill, Durhams.
Second-Lieut H J Glover, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A G Goodall, Field Artillery.
Capt T Graham, Essex.
Lieut F Grave, Londons.
Second-Lieut W F Grierson, Liverpools.
Lieut E Grove, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut A H Halford, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut-Colonel G H L Hammerton, Medicals.
Second-Lieut W B Holmes, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut F E Hudson, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut T C Y Hughes, Tank Corps.
Capt G N Hunnybun, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut L N Hunt, Garrison Artillery.
Major S H Hurst, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J D Irvine West Yorks.
Lieut G R Jacob, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut W Jeffery, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut L P Jones, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut J Kingan, Royal Scots.
Capt E Krolick, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut D J Kynoch, Gordons.
Second-Lieut W E R Lawday, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut O Lawrence, Gordons.
Second-Lieut H D Layfield, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R W Liles, East Kents.
Lieut W B Ling, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut C G Lingford, Lancasters.
Capt A MacL Little, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut J Little, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H Llewellyn, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut A H P Llewellyn-Davies, Tank Corps.
Lieut R H Lund, Field Artillery.
Lieut G McDonald, Gordons.
Capt W A Macdonald, Seaforths.
Lieut H P F McIntosh, Argylls.
Second-Lieut W I Maclean, Field Artillery.
Capt G S P Macmeeken, Royal Scots.

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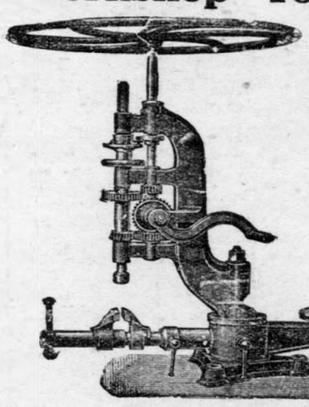

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